

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

No. IX.*

THE PRESENT SEEN FROM THE FUTURE.

FORWARD! in imagination at least, about a century—for the purpose, not of anticipating events, but of looking back upon what is passing around us from an elevated position. Father Time shall mesmerise us, and, becoming *clairvoyant*, we will pay a visit to posterity—commune with our children's children—see as they will see—judge as they will judge—be at home in their midst, and, with them, ruminate upon the sayings and doings of the present age. Call the process dreaming, if you please—dreams are often more instructive, and more truthful, moreover, than are our waking thoughts. In this wise, then, let it be. Suppose we have been reading the ecclesiastical history of the second quarter of the nineteenth century—we give ourselves to reflection upon its singular characteristics—we drop into a doze—and we have the following vision.

A fortress, hoary with age, somewhat dilapidated, but still exhibiting many evidences of great strength, is before us. It is called "the national church," and it is manned by priests and placemen. Politically speaking, it constitutes a kind of *imperium in imperio*—religiously, its very existence is based upon a repudiation of the first principles of the gospel. As an engine of the state, it is mainly conservative of all abuses—monopoly, war, corruption, popular ignorance, aristocratic oppression. As a teacher of Christianity, it is, as a whole, erroneous and contradictory in its creed, lazy and indolent in its practice. The institution has been a terror to all conscientious inquirers—and still levies black mail upon all the inhabitants of the country.

There is an encampment about it—an encampment of people calling themselves Nonconformists. These have proclaimed it a foe to God and man, and have declared that neither liberty nor religion can flourish whilst it continues to exist. All sects pitch their tents round about it. Their colours are flying, and they are prepared with all the muniments of war. The cause of quarrel is held to be a good one, and it is believed to be the will of Christ, whose servants they profess to be in this matter, that the ancient fortress, the refuge of many abominations, should be razed to the ground.

Thus far there is nothing specially singular—the remarkable features of the vision are to come. The encampment, the colours, the arms, the seeming discipline—none can tell wherefore they exist. Serious warfare is not intended—active hostilities are deprecated as most injudicious. Usually the besiegers are as indifferent to the work which their position would indicate that they have undertaken, as if it were one of no moment whatever. They buy and sell, they speculate and contract alliances, they worship and they play, just as they would do if the grey towers of the stronghold were but airy phantoms. Here and there, a group of men, dissatisfied with this perpetual inactivity, volunteer an attack, and then, it is curious to see, how the captains of thousands and the captains of hundreds give the word of command, not to go forward, but to stand still; and, how both

they and their hosts jeer at the recklessness which presumes to do battle against a strong error without their sanction or aid. The entire scene appears to resolve itself into one great insincerity, in which the outward show of things is ever destined to mock the reality. Solemnity of tone without seriousness of heart—professed desire followed by stern denunciations of all effort—momentary excitements amounting almost to frenzy, succeeded by long intervals of sleep which nothing can disturb—hope in Heaven, associated with disobedience to Heaven's plainest dictates—these are the humiliating characteristics of modern nonconformity, as seen from the remote future. Child's-play all! where man's-work is demanded.

Look again, with such illumination of mind as the progress of history will have given to our posterity. Look and listen! There are forms and voices which are not of earth. Events, marshaled by the hand of God himself, march, troop after troop, against the citadel, and beckon on listless Dissenters to complete the work which they begin. See, here they have dismantled a tower—there, effected a breach in the walls. There is discord among the besieged—fatuity presides over their counsels. All in vain. Divine intervention produces no impression upon the thousands who bear the colours and wear the garb of combatants. Too intent upon their own affairs, they do not discern the shadowy and impalpable forms moving in their midst—and the clatter of present interests drowns the voices which ever and anon speak to them the will of the Supreme. It may be said of them, that "they have received the law by the disposition of angels, and have not kept it."

Years roll on, but the mockery still remains, save that it gradually becomes less and less marked. Inaction is succeeded by scepticism—professions of hostility by inter-alliances. There is a tacit understanding between the two parties; those outside the fortress are suburban merely to those within; the different classes grow more like each other, until at length it is agreed on all hands that Truth is not worth fighting for, and that Priestism is.

One more look! The stronghold is down; but from what quarter came the blow we cannot divine. It did not come from the Dissenters. To the last they refused the commission entrusted to them. Providence proclaimed them unworthy of their own principles and position; and the same ruin which lighted upon the "national church" destroyed or scattered them.

Reader! it is but a dream—may it never be realised!

THE NEW GERMAN REFORMATION.

RONGE IN SWITZERLAND.—On the 18th, the celebrated M. Ronge and his colleague, M. Dourat, arrived in the canton of Thurgau, near Constance. A congregation of upwards of 2,000 persons assembled to hear them at a place exactly on the frontiers of the duchy of Baden, where a pulpit was erected in the open air. The two reverend gentlemen promulgated their new doctrines at great length, and with impressive eloquence. The auditors were partly on the Swiss territory, and partly on that of Baden; and it appeared as if their feelings took their complexion from the territory upon which they had taken up their position, for those on the Swiss side listened to the doctrines promulgated by the two apostles of the German Catholic church with marked attention, and expressed their consent to them in a very marked manner, while those assembled on the Baden territory jeered and derided the whole proceedings, and saluted the rev. gentleman with the most unbecoming hooting and noise. On the 19th M. Ronge and his colleagues preached in the reformed church of Tagerverleil, in the canton of Thurgau, and upon that occasion upwards of forty Catholics, most of them from Baden, were admitted as members of the German Catholic church.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.—The *Siecle* publishes a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October, which asserts that "the Prussian government is about to direct against the new Catholic schism the measures enforced against the 'friends of Protestant reform.' Not only is it certain that the Abbé Ronge will be handed over to the superior tribunal of Breslau, but it is known that the presumptive heir to the throne is actively engaged in arresting the development of the doctrines taught by the German Catholics. It is expected that this may be accomplished by means of the censorship on the press; but it is not probable that the government will succeed. As yet, at least, the followers of the new Catholic church appear not to doubt of their right,

and proceed with an air of assurance. On the 23rd the deputies from the German Catholic communes of the provinces of Saxony, of Brandenburg, and of Pomerania, who were deputed to the synod of Berlin, held a preparatory meeting. Nineteen communes were represented, viz., Berlin, Potsdam, Spandau, Brandenburg, Hauen, Halle, Ruggin, Genetien, Stettin, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Stolpe, Cottbus, Neuruppin, Mersebourg, Salzvedel, and Mulhausen. The deputies are twenty-seven in number, of whom five are clergymen. The ceremonial, of the most simple character, having been arranged at the preparatory meeting, the opening of the synod took place at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The parish priest (Brauner) pronounced the opening discourse. The orator applied himself to the examination of whether our period was prepared for a religious reform. He declared in the affirmative. "The aspiration for a better religious form has been awakened in us," said the orator, "and we have assembled here in order that this tendency should bear its fruits. The reform has been represented as an ephemeral idea, produced in the brains of some young people, but there are too many grey hairs to be seen in this assembly for any one to doubt that reform is a serious and well-considered movement." M. Brauner terminated his discourse by inviting all his colleagues to inculcate the principles of concord and moderation. After a few words from M. Galle, the President indicated the order in which the debates should proceed. The statutes of the Synods of Leipsic and Breslau were adopted as the base of the Synod of Berlin. The debate was grave, and all accounts agree in stating that the assembly proved itself to be penetrated with the importance of its mission."

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES IN PRUSSIA.—The following order of the King of Prussia has just appeared, in answer to the address of the chief magistrate of Königsberg, in the name of the municipality, on the religious differences in Prussia. It is addressed to the cabinet minister, M. Bodelswing:—

"I send you an address from the magistrate of Königsberg, dated September 23, and have to request you to reply to him, that I have with pleasure acquired the conviction from this address, that the inhabitants of that city desire to remain faithful to the faith of their fathers, recognising that the division of the church into sects would be a great evil, on account of the great influence which the character of the capital of Königsberg exercises, as the magistrate himself assures me. According to his assurance I have the fullest confidence that the magistrate, at a period when attempts are made more readily than ever to oppose, on various sides, the faith of our fathers, and to shake it in its basis, will do all he can on his side to protect, as much as in him lies, attachment to that faith, and will afford his aid in confirming it; thus combating, in the surest manner, the division of sects, and the change of religious authority into the despotism of each particular opinion that claims for itself the right to reform the dogmas of the church. You will, besides, draw the attention of the magistrate to the fact that I do not expect, in order to appreciate ecclesiastical relations and wants, propositions and advice, except from the organs of the church of the country, and that I reserve to myself to adopt measures in consequence."

"Berlin, Oct. 14. "FREDERICK WILLIAM."

THE ANNUITY OR STIPEND TAX.

This tax is a many-sided grievance; and the inhabitants of Edinburgh are deeply indebted to Bailie Duncan for the new light he threw upon it by the tables he brought forward on Tuesday. These tables present us with the following results, for the year ending Whitsunday, 1844:—

1. That most odious tax on all the inhabitants within the royalty (lawyers and writers excepted), is kept up for the accommodation of 6183 seat-holders, about 1500 families, or one-ninth part of the population.

2. In such estimation are the services of the eighteen clergymen held, into whose pockets the money goes, that of 15,647 seats provided for their hearers, 9,464, or two-thirds, are unlet.

3. The sum of £10,667 is assessed on the town for the cure of the souls of 6,183 persons, which is at the rate of 35s. for each individual. This is the mere cost of preaching, independently of the expense of building and maintaining the fabric of the churches. Among the Dissenters spiritual instruction is given to an equal number of persons, and the church besides built and upheld, at one-third of the expense; while the service is more efficiently performed, and no man is unjustly taxed, or wronged in his conscience.

4. Of the 6,183 seat-holders, only 2,635, or 40 in the 100, pay any part of the stipend tax. The remaining portion, amounting to 60 in the 100, are exempted.

5. Of the sum of £10,667 assessed on the town for the support of the Established clergy, only £2,286, or about one-fifth, falls on those who enjoy the advantage of their ministrations. The remainder, amounting to £8,381, is extracted from the

* By an oversight, the article in our last number, headed "The Present seen from the Past," appeared as if detached from the "Holiday Excursions." It was intended, and must be reckoned, as No. VIII. of the series.

pockets of Dissenters, who, besides paying their own spiritual instructors, and building their own places of worship, are thus taxed for the sustentation of the clergy of another sect, from whom they reap nothing but contempt and insult. Some of the details, as exhibited in Bailie Duncan's table, are curious. The high church, for instance, has two ministers, whose stipends amount to £1,185. Of this sum, the seat-holders, who have the services of the clergymen, pay £106, and £1,079 is drawn from the pockets of the other inhabitants, who never cross the threshold of the church. In the Tron Church, the seat-holders pay just £77 9s., and the other inhabitants £1,107 14s. Such are the fruits of the Establishment principle.—*Scotsman*.

It thus appears that the much-boasted-of wealthy members of the national church possess about one-fifth of the property of the Scottish metropolis, and that Dissenters have to pay four-fifths of the sum raised to its clergy.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

(From the *Journal des Débats*.)

We have frequently noticed the astute and pitiless perseverance with which the Russian government is gradually reducing to one level all the differences of race, religion, and customs, which are opposed to the establishment of an entire unity in its immense empire. More than once we have seen by what cruel means unhappy Poland has been insensibly despoiled of all the attributes of her nationality, her language, religious faith, habits, and customs. The work of assimilation and absorption, to which Russia subjects her Slavonian and Catholic provinces, she is also following up with her German and Protestant provinces. The reformed church is, as well as the Roman church, condemned to give way in the vast empire of Russia to the predominance of the Greek church. The *Augsburg Gazette* has recently been honoured with marks of disgrace from the Emperor Nicholas, for having revealed some very curious facts relating to the Propaganda of the Greek church in the provinces known under the name of the German provinces on the Baltic. To comprehend entirely the importance of these facts, it is necessary to recollect the historical antecedents of these provinces, which are Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. It is well known that these provinces have been successively conquered by five nations—namely, Russia, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. After having passed under these different dominations, they remained incorporated in Russia. But nevertheless the German race has continued to have the ascendancy through its nobility; and with it the Protestant religion, the language, institutions, and manners of Germany. The commercial class in the towns came originally from the Hanseatic towns; the nobles are almost all from Northern Germany, and chiefly from Westphalia. There is a strong line of demarcation between the races of the conquerors and the primitive owners of the soil, and therefore all the freemen call themselves Germans, *Deutsche*, while the peasants or serfs are called *Undeutsche*, non-Germans. These denominations are derived from the period when these provinces were under the dominion of the Teutonic order. The indigenous people, whose origin is Finnish or Livonian, have remained in the state of the vanquished race. Attached to the glebe, they have remained without mixture, preserving all their original characteristics. The peasants have in general kept themselves apart from the German race, and the diversity of languages has still further contributed to keep up this division. Russia has with great ability profited by these political circumstances, and made herself the protectress of the conquered race against their conquerors. She has done more for the Livonian than for the Russian peasants, and, as we are bound to acknowledge, has ever had recourse to liberal measures in support of her policy. Thus, through her influence, the peasant has passed gradually from his condition of serf into that of a free-labourer of the soil. By a ukase issued in 1804 it was ordained that no peasant should be sold from off the land to which he was attached as serf. In 1826 the peasant acquired the right of establishing himself where he pleased, without leave or license from his former masters. Such is the state of things in these countries, into which Russia is now making an active propagation of her language and religion. The *Augsburg Gazette* says that this Propaganda has fixed its head quarters at Dorpat, where there is a German university. This university was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, and is the advanced colony of Protestantism in this country. It has been lately decreed that no professor should be admitted at it who did not perfectly understand the Russian language, and further, that several lectures in that language should be regularly given. The Russian church has taken still greater advantage of the religious discussions which have arisen in these provinces. A disunion has taken place between the Lutheran ministry and the Hernutes, or Moravian brothers, and, in the conflict about the forms of evangelical worship, the ecclesiastical authorities declared the Hernutes to be in the wrong. These, on departing from the Protestant, approached the Greek church, with which they had already many difficulties. As real representatives of pietism, the Hernutes, from the mystical nature of their doctrines, are more inclined towards the Greek religion than to German Protestantism. Their numbers have considerably increased in the Baltic provinces, particularly during the reign of the Emperor Alexander, who greatly favoured them. It will be recollected that a woman who exercised a great influence over this sovereign, and was to him a sort of pietist and mystical Egeria, Madame Krudener, was a Livonian. There were

the same natural points of attraction between the Hernutes and the Greek church. Russia well knew how to profit by the disunion of the Protestants, and it has been lately announced that the Hernutes of Riga have placed themselves under the authority of the Greek bishop in that city, and have celebrated divine service according to the Greek rites in the presence of an immense congregation. While Russia thus gained over the enlightened classes, she acted with still more visible results on the poorer population. It appears that there is at present such great distress among the peasantry, that many are dying with hunger. The Russian government has contrived to turn this misery into an efficacious means of religious propagandism. Every peasant who becomes a convert to the Greek church receives fifty roubles, besides other relief. It appears that these neophytes are so numerous that, in many parishes, the Lutheran clergy are likely to be left without any followers. It may be conceived that, with the double means of seduction and intimidation the Russian government and the church possess, it is difficult that the resistance opposed to these proceedings can last long. It is, indeed, most probable that the German provinces on the Baltic will lose, under the efforts of the Propaganda, which has already swallowed up Poland, the last vestiges of their religion, their language, and their manners and customs.

CHURCH-RATES, BATH.—At the Bath police-court, on Friday, application was made for a distress warrant against the goods of Mr Samuels, town-councillor, for 3s. due for church-rates. It was pleaded by Mr Samuels, that at the vestry meeting it was carried by a majority of parishioners present that the meeting should adjourn, whereupon the minority proceeded to make a rate, and it was for his proportion to this rate that the present application was made. He denied the validity of the rate as made by the minority against the opinion of the majority. For the churchwardens, it was contended that the minority had power to make the rate, as decided by the recent cases in the Ecclesiastical Court; but the bench held that this dictum had been pronounced against in the court of Queen's Bench, and, as the question was now before the judicial committee of privy council, they unanimously refused to issue a warrant.

DR PUSEY IN LEEDS.—CONSECRATION OF ST SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.—The new church of St Saviour's, in Leeds, first called "The Church of the Holy Cross," was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, on Tuesday last. The services of the consecration were attended by shoals of clergymen, clothed in the plenitude of lawn and muslin, "black, white, and grey, with all their frippery." We are informed that between 200 and 300 were present. The event, however, which most excited public curiosity in connexion with the opening of the new church, was the appearance, *in propria persona*, of the veritable Dr Pusey himself, who preached a sermon there on Tuesday evening. The church was of course crowded, not by Churchmen and Puseyites alone, but by men of every creed, and men of no creed at all, who felt a natural curiosity to see what manner of man was the champion of the sect who has of late years made so much noise in the world. And of all the large concourse crammed within the walls of the edifice on the occasion, we will venture to say, that there was not one who did not return home disappointed. That such a man should be the leader of a great and bold religious movement is certainly surprising. He appears to be about fifty years of age, and, as far as we could judge, as he stood in the pulpit, he is of low stature. His face, which is very sallow, is rather long, and quite inanimate, and his features are plain and heavy; nor can the least trace of superior intellect, or the slightest glimmer of the light of genius, be discovered on his countenance. His sermon fully bore out the impressions produced by his personal appearance. It was feeble and commonplace. The text was from the forty-seventh verse of the seventh chapter of Luke—"Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much"—alluding to the penitence of Mary Magdalene. The text was chosen with a view to the circumstances under which the church, which he termed a "penitential offering"—was erected, and had especial reference to the penitence of its founder. The sermon was, however, altogether devoid of anything calculated to please the mind or touch the heart. It was too dull to do either. The doctor read it in a loud, but unmusical and monotonous, tone of voice; and, from the beginning to the end, we never observed that his eyes were uplifted from the manuscript before him, or his hands removed from the position on the edge of the pulpit in which they had been first placed. He preached in the surplice. Our own impression, from what we saw and heard of Dr Pusey, is, that he is but the nominal leader of his sect; and, that being a decent inoffensive sort of man, he has been placed in the front ranks, in order to be made the puppet of those abler and craftier than himself. The world would, most assuredly, have known but little of Dr Pusey, but for the novel and extreme doctrines which he has publicly espoused. With respect to the new church itself, it may be stated that the edifice is erected on a high mound, and rises in the midst of one of the poorest but most densely populated parts of the borough of Leeds. The splendour of its interior has been much exaggerated. The windows, which are all painted, form the most attractive portion of it. There is no gallery; and the floor of the church is entirely occupied with free sittings. The inside is all the less striking, during the evening service, from being very inadequately illuminated by the dim and dirty light of tallow

candles. Probably the Puseyites, discovering no precedent for the use of gas in the pages of the fathers, or in tradition, think it necessary to discountenance the brilliant innovation. We understand that the collection on Tuesday amounted to the large sum of £1,200, one person alone contributing £500. In compliance with the wish of the founders of St Saviour's, the money will be devoted, we believe, to the erection of new churches.—*Leeds Times*.

CONVERTS TO POPERY.—We gave in our last number a list of twenty-four fellows and other members of colleges in the University of Oxford, who had seceded from the establishment. To these must now be added to complete the list:—25. Rev. W. F. Wingfield, M.A., student, Christ church. 26. Rev. Frederick R. Neve, M.A., Oriel. 27. Thomas Mayrick, M.A., scholar, Corpus Christi. 28. Rev. Charles H. Collyns, M.A., student, Christ church, and licensed curate of St Mary Magdalen, Oxford. 29. Rev. Frederick Oakeley, M.A., chaplain fellow of Balliol college, and late of Margaret-street Chapel. Mr Collyns resigned his studentship at Christ church on Friday last, and proceeded to Prior park, Bath, to join the Romish communion, on Monday last. Mr Collyns is the third student, and the sixth member of Christ church, who has thus been conducted by the Regius Professor of Hebrew into the arms of Rome. Alas! how many more are there who are in a position in which they may not remain with honour, advance without sacrifice, or retreat without shame? Mr Collyns has acted under the license of the recently removed bishop of the diocese all but up to the period of secession; and it is credibly asserted that a majority, at least, of the parochial clergy of the university metropolis entertain similar sentiments. Truly, Bishop Wilberforce will have an Augean stable to cleanse. We hear from Oxford that another secession, and another among the same class, may be looked for.—*Church and State Gazette*.

PUSEYISM IN SHOREDITCH.—On Sunday forenoon, in pursuance of a resolution agreed to on Wednesday night last, at a general meeting of the subscribers to the National schools, Hoxton square, the children of the school, boys and girls, amounting to about 130, proceeded to the church of St James, in the City road, for the first time, they having previously been in the habit of attending the parish church, but from which it has been determined to remove them, in consequence of the Puseyite doctrines and formula being practised within the walls of that sacred edifice. The churchwardens, Messrs Benley and Long, with some of the committee and subscribers, assembled at the school-house at ten o'clock, by whom, headed by the headles, they were accompanied to St James's church, where the children were placed in the free seats. The children of the Parochial school also, on account of the same difference between the vicar and the parishioners, attend the service of this church. These schools, together with the St James's National school, connected with this place of worship, make between 400 and 500 children, who assist in the religious service. The sermon was preached by the incumbent, Mr W. H. Jones, late curate of St Martin's-in-the-Fields.

PUBLIC MEETING ON CHRISTIAN UNION.—On Tuesday night, one of the largest and most respectable indoor meetings we ever witnessed in Glasgow was held in the City Hall, for the purpose of hearing members of the Conference lately held at Liverpool. On account of its principles and proceedings, so great was the desire of the friends of Christian union to be present, that, at half-past six o'clock, the hall was filled in every part, and hundreds had to leave, being unable to obtain admittance. John Henderson, Esq., of Park, occupied the chair. The meeting being opened with prayer and praise, it was thereafter addressed by Dr King, of the United Secession church, Glasgow; Dr Buchanan, of the Free Tron church; Dr Candlish, of Edinburgh; Rev. Mr M'Crie, of the Presbyterian church, Edinburgh; Rev. Mr Taylor, Relief church, Hutchesontown; the Rev. Dr Symington, from Paisley; and Rev. Dr Bates, of Glasgow. In addition to an outline of the proceedings of the Liverpool conference, the different speakers dwelt upon the necessity of Christian fellowship and union, not of a servile but of a free nature, actuated by mutual forbearance with one another for mutual conversation and improvement, having for their object the advancement of Christian truth, the annihilation of Popish error, and the doing away of all those obstacles which have hitherto retarded the cordial and heart-felt co-operation of true Christian men. The proceedings were characterised by the utmost harmony and cordiality throughout.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

NEW UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT.—We hear that an influential body of noblemen and gentlemen, among whom are Lords Ashley, Sandon, and R. Grosvenor; Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; Messrs Gladstone, Glynn, Vernon Smith, M.P., and others, are about to memorialise the authorities of Oxford and Cambridge, suggesting additional departments to the existing colleges, or the foundation of new collegiate bodies, to provide increased facilities of University education on a more economical scale than has hitherto prevailed.—*Church and State Gazette*.

BARNESLEY.—CHURCH-RATE DEFEAT.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Roystone parish, got up with considerable privacy, was held on Thursday, Oct. 23, in the Grammar School-yard, the vestry being too small, owing to the affair having become more widely known. The vicar, the Rev. W. H. Teale, was in the chair. The churchwardens proposed a rate to defray the expenses of the church, when an amendment was proposed to adjourn the meeting for twelve months, which the vicar refused to put, and ultimately vacated his post. Mr David Wilkinson was appointed chairman, and the amend-

ment was carried. This is the second time that the church rate has been successfully resisted in the parish.—*Leeds Mercury*.

CHURCH RATES, CHELTENHAM.—At a vestry meeting held in this borough last week, Mr Close, the incumbent, in the chair, a church rate was refused by a large majority. A poll was demanded, and appointed to take place on the 13th inst.

DISSENTERS AND POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—The guardians of the Honiton union have advertised for a workhouse porter, whose duties they describe, and then have the audacity to say, "It is indispensable he should be a member of the church of England." This is altogether unjustified by the new poor law, and the regulation is a practical re-enactment of the Test acts, which ought to be denounced to the board in London. What makes this arbitrary rule the more impertinent is, that though the porter may not be a Dissenter, the guardians themselves may be so.

AMUSING SALE OF CHURCH LIVINGS.—Going one day into the auction mart, Bartholomew lane, I found George Robins in the act of commencing the sale of several church livings. Mounted on his elevated desk, with hammer in hand, he was addressing a crowd of clergymen and others, many of them regular speculators in church livings, in this style:—"Now, gentlemen, I have some prime things for you to-day. The church, let me remind you, gentlemen, is now become the *only good speculation*. It is the only line in which you can establish yourselves and your sons like gentlemen, and with a chance of success. The army and navy used to be good things; but I need not tell you that it's *no go* there now. War, gentlemen, is a bad spec; it's all over, I can tell you, to the end of the world. You may get a commission, and then go and broil in Bengal, get the yellow fever in Jamaica, imprison yourself on the rock of Gibraltar, or doze away your life in a country barracks; but as for promotion, don't you wish you may get it? Law used to be good, but it is now *overdone* by a pretty heap. There are good things still to be got, but then there are a deuced multitude after them; and let me remind you of one thing—ye cannot *buy* 'em. The church, my friends—that's the profession; that's the genteel, gentlemanly, and *certain* profession. And why certain? because you can certainly *buy* the best livings, you that have the money; and here's, in the first place, a specimen of what's to be had. Let me see—the income of this living is altogether £2,000; now the tithes are commuted, which are £1,000, and no bother about collecting. It's a rent, now, gentlemen—it's a rent, and comes in cheerfully, easily, graciously, almost of itself. It's within thirty miles of London, in a fine sporting neighbourhood, and—" "How old's the incumbent?" shouted a short, round, thick man, in rusty black, with a great bundle of papers in his hand. "Old?—my friend, you could not wish him older. He's turned eighty." "And means to live to a hundred," cried another voice. "Is he ill?" bawled another. "Is he ill?" says George Robins. "That's the delicate point, gentlemen. I do not like to enter into delicate matters; but my learned friend here," turning to a pale young man sitting close under the desk, the legal broker of church livings—"my learned friend has seen him lately, and I dare say can tell you." "Is he ill, old?" "Why, no, not *ill* exactly. I should not say *ill*, but he's not strong." "My friend is cautious, gentlemen. The worthy old man, he says is not *ill*, but he's not strong; and when a man is turned eighty, and is not strong, why I leave you to judge for yourselves. Depend upon it, he's soon for *kingdom come*." The next presentation was knocked down for £10,000.—*William Howitt*.

MEDICAL MAGNETISM.—On Friday evening, Mr Reynoldson, medical magnetiser, gave a brief lecture on this subject, at the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, with the view of stating the progress he had made in the cure of several patients, some of whom had been recommended to his gratuitous services by the Liverpool Medical Magnetic Society, a body of gentlemen associated for the purpose of investigating the curative powers of the magnetic process. Mr Reynoldson addressed the audience on the subject generally, and produced a number of persons, who, he stated, had been relieved from different acute and chronic diseases, and who were there to testify to the important benefits they had derived from the application of magnetic passes of the hands, without any resort to ordinary medicine. On some of the patients he tried a few experiments to show their susceptibility of mesmeric influence, but he had rarely in his practice used the mesmeric sleep at all, the passes being sufficient. The chairman, for his own satisfaction, inquired of the patients privately, whether they felt that they had materially benefited by the treatment they had undergone; they cheerfully replied in the affirmative, and said they had great reason to be thankful for the service done to their health. An incident occurred during the meeting worthy of being made public. A gentleman in the side gallery suddenly fell into a fit—epileptic we thought—his countenance being perfectly pallid, rigid, and corpse-like. Mr Leighton rushed to the spot, and wafting his handkerchief rapidly and violently over the sufferer's face, appeared to restore animation as if by magic—the colour returning and self-possession being restored in a few seconds. Mr Leighton stated that this violent action was itself connected with the effects of medical magnetism. The audience was evidently delighted with this hint for their guidance in future emergencies.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

The characteristic energy of the American people is evinced in the fact that the burnt district of the city of New York is again being covered with new and noble buildings.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.—The market for railway shares has, all the past week, been more or less under the influence of the settlement, and the events arising therefrom, viz., the failure of three or four parties in the "house," and, to use an American phrase, the "absquatulation" of sundry out-of-door principals possessing very little honesty or very little means. The market has become healthier in every sense of the word. In numerous instances, as regards the old lines, there have been advanced quotations realised. On Monday the failure of Mr S. F. Stallard, an old and highly respected member of the Stock Exchange, was announced. The share market experienced considerable agitation, and prices of all sorts declined upon the announcement of the new defaulter. Many of the shares were unfavourably influenced by a knowledge of his extensive operations, and a general uncertainty as to those in which he might be most deeply involved. This circumstance has thrown a damp over railway operations. There was a great deal of business done on Monday, but the expectations of improvement entertained on Saturday have not been maintained.

RAILWAY "RIGS."—A little junta of directors assemble to consider the applications for shares and to allot them to the applicants. At that moment, perhaps, lured on by a flattering prospectus the greedy multitude of speculators out of doors, not a single letter being yet issued, are offering £5 premium on each. Sometimes this is really the public, but when a "rig" is carefully planned and considered, it is more commonly some secret agent of the projectors, who stimulates the herd of fools congregating about the Stock Exchange, by offering to make an actual purchase at that price. A novice would conclude that if the concern were really an unsound one, a mere paper project, this would be a very silly proceeding on the part of the directors. By no means; they understand their business better. Their agent goes on purchasing at that rate or some high premium, not for money of course, but for time, that time being the indefinite one of the appropriation of the shares, which is entirely at their own disposal. The jobbers and others who calculate on finding an abundance of sellers in the market as soon as the letters are out, who will be but too glad to take much less, and so enable them to deliver the scrip sold, and at a large profit, fall into the trap designedly laid for them. The directors or their agents having now made their bargains and filed the brokers' notes for them in the usual form, to the extent, say, of 20,000 shares, resume the duty of considering the letters of application. Here some curious illustrations of the degree in which a board projecting a "rig" may also have a conscience will occur. They will give a few shares, more or less, according to the degree in which they desire to keep up appearances, but always less than they have already purchased through their agents, and which they know that the market cannot produce. Instances have been heard of where the directors have destroyed the whole of the letters of application, some bushels, of course, without even looking at them. Then commence those tactics of realisation which constitute the perfection of a "rig." It is announced that no more letters will be received, and that those which have been accepted have received their scrip, while the precious commodity, by fictitious bargains, comes to be regularly quoted in the "official" list, and all appears to be perfectly right and prosperous. As the period arrives for the making up of the time bargains, the sellers of the first operation begin to inquire where it may be procured for delivery, and find the holders, as they imagine, uncommonly confident; at all events, there is none to be had. They raise their offers, and begin to apprehend heavy differences, or the total loss of their credit. At this period comes again into play the conscience, such as it may be, of the issuing board, the consideration being to what extent they shall mulct the unfortunate seller of what he cannot deliver without their aid, and who is entirely in their power. Sometimes they will content themselves by taking from him only £2 or £3 per share; but an instance occurred in 1825 when £10 or £11 were exacted. The transaction then closes, without the issuing of a single share. If the seller, being a more acute person than usual, contrived to get some information of the "rig," he would repudiate his bargain, but this is the only mode of escape. Thus, exactly according to the degree in which "a rig" was practised, would the market wear an entirely delusive appearance, and be no test of value. But the nominal price of scrip may be, and is, in other ways supported. As the directors, who in most cases help themselves liberally and sell early, have large funds in hand, and feel that, without losing all regard to character, it is necessary to delay the final exposure, they may part with some of their illicit gains for that purpose, and this, if skilfully managed, with good effect.—*Times*.

NEW AND GREAT RAILWAY PROJECT FROM LONDON TO YORK.—At a special general meeting of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, at the London Tavern, on Thursday, George Hudson, Esq., M.P., the newly-appointed chairman of that Company, developed a new and important project for a railway from London to York, in extension of the Northern and Eastern, which goes from London to Cambridge. The resolution proposed by Mr Hudson was to the effect "that application shall be made to parliament to authorise the Eastern Counties Company to make an extension line from Cambridge to York, and also from Tottenham to Farringdon street, with such branches as might be necessary; that the capital should be £4,500,000, to be called Eastern

Counties York Extension shares, to be raised in shares of £20 each, a deposit of £2 each to be paid on the 10th of January; such capital to be apportioned in the proportion of 944,240 shares to the Northern and Eastern Company, 1,500,000 to the Cambridge and Lincoln, 200,000 to the York and North Midland, 1,120,420 to the Eastern Counties Company, and the remainder to the landowners, &c." Mr Hudson expressed a wish that the London and York Company would join this project; but said that, if they persevered in their own, he had no doubt they would be defeated in parliament. The London and York schemes would cost, at the present prices of work and material, at least 10½ millions, whilst the proposed line would only cost 4½ millions. The York and North Midland Company had formerly projected a line from Doncaster to Lincoln (q.v. from the York and North Midland to Doncaster?), at a valuation of £200,000; they would give that up, but would ask for that amount of stock in the new project. He at first thought the Midland Company had some claim to join the new project, but, on further examination, he found that they had no claim, as it did not engross any part of their line. The new project would accommodate the country better than the London and York, at less than half the cost. It would take in Cambridge, Lincoln, and Doncaster, and would be a little longer than the London and York. If the shareholders in the London and York would join them, he offered that they should have one share of £20 in the new project for each £50 share in the original undertaking. They had their subscription deed signed for five millions—he offered them two millions of the capital in the new line. Mr Hudson gave the strongest assurances of the excellent prospects of the united Eastern Counties and Northern and Eastern Companies, and ridiculed the vast variety of new projects. The shareholders received Mr Hudson's explanations and proposals with unbounded applause and delight, and passed the resolution unanimously.

RAILWAY SWINDLING.—Twelve "leading men" in the City brought out a project for a railway. The deposit was trifling, but their standing enabled them to demand a heavy premium. They cleared by this £25,000 a-piece, and shortly afterwards sent round a circular, that "unforeseen engineering difficulties rendered necessary the abandonment of the scheme," and, with a trifling per-centage deducted for expenses, the deposits, not the premiums, were returned.—*Times*.

RAILWAY DEPOSITS.—We have the best grounds for believing that an intimation has been made in the quarter in the City most deeply interested in monetary matters, that the government have determined upon authorising the Accountant-general to receive, in satisfaction of railway deposits, consol warrants and Exchequer bills at the price of the day; so that, in fact, it will be only necessary to hand over to the Accountant-general the securities of that description, at present held by bankers.—*Chronicle*.

STEALING LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT.—Some days past suspicions have been entertained that an organised system exists for purloining letters of allotment, and that the principal parties concerned are some of the sub-officials of the Post-office.—A few days ago a letter was posted by the secretary, or solicitor, of the Northampton, Bedford, and Cambridge Railway, and addressed to C. Rawlings, Esq., Warwick street, Pimlico, which fell into the hands of one of the gang alluded to. Shortly after a notice was sent to Mr Rawlings informing him on what day the deed would be ready for signature. On inquiry at the office of the company, he was informed that the amount of the deposit had been paid into the banker's hands by the person who had improperly obtained possession of the letter; and that when he made his appearance for the purpose of signing the deed he would be given into the custody of the police for fraud and forgery.—*Globe*.

NOVEL OCCURRENCE.—On Monday night, on the mail train reaching Leicester, a partridge was discovered in the fire-box, with its wings and feathers burnt off, and the poor bird itself roasted to a turn. An epicure happening to be on the platform, offered to purchase the delicacy for a shilling, which was accepted by the guard.—*Leicester Mercury*.

THE WATERLOO-BRIDGE TERMINI.—The arrangements which have been on the tapis between the directors of the Great Western and South Western companies with the directors of Waterloo bridge, for the conversion of the bridge into a railway bridge, to unite these lines, are understood to be finally arranged. The structure will remain untouched, and the transit, both for foot passengers and cattle and carriages, will remain in its present state. The proposed line is to run alongside of the bridge. On the south side of the bridge the abutments can be widened several feet; this foundation the directors have agreed to lease to the railway companies for a period of years at a yearly rental. The outlet on the Surrey side is to be between the shot factory and the rear of the line of houses known as Tillotson place. Within the last fortnight the whole neighbourhood has been re-surveyed by parties employed by the South Eastern and South Western.

THE ANDOVER CANAL has been disposed of to the Manchester and Southampton Railway Company, for £30,000, £10,000 down as a deposit.

GREAT RUSSIAN RAILWAY.—The largest tract of railway contemplated in Europe is that from St Petersburg to Odessa—extending over an uninterrupted line of 1,600 miles. It will connect the Baltic and the Black, and consequently the Caspian seas—traversing three different zones of tempera-

ture; and a person may thus leave the Russian capital in the depth of winter, and arrive, on the same rail, at Odessa, in warm, nay, hot weather. It is, however, what may really be termed an overland route—connecting, in fine, the Russian metropolis and Ispahan. The Emperor Nicholas takes great interest in this gigantic plan.

Thirty railway speculators have taken "French leave" of their bankers in Vienna. The consequence is a fall in shares and a curtailment of credit.

AUSTRIAN RAILROADS.—The directors of the Northern railroad of the Emperor Ferdinand have just resolved to cover all the carriage wheels with a coating of varnish, oil-paint, or pitch, which will have the effect of preventing noise, and also secure the wheels against rust. The measure is to be adopted in the other lines.—*Journal des Débats*.

The Aberdeenshire canal has been purchased by the Great North of Scotland railway company.

Among the new projects on the *tapis* in Scotland is the plan of making a tunnel under the Clyde. The proposal has met with much favour.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—We are glad to learn, from the very best authority, that the London and Birmingham, and Grand Junction, or, as the amalgamated company will be called, "The Great North-Western Railway," have a scale of fares in progress of arrangement considerably below the minimum laid down by act of parliament, and which will bring a journey to Liverpool and London within the reach of our poorest townsmen.—*Birmingham Pilot*.

RAILWAY LUGGAGE.—The careless and inefficient management of railway companies in respect to passengers' luggage has produced its natural result in numerous robberies. On the Continent rows of consecutive numbers are printed, five of each number in a row. A passenger names the number of his packages; that number is cut off the row and handed to the porter, who pastes one on each package. A ticket is handed to the passenger on which the same number is printed, and the number of his packages is written, with name, &c. When there are more than five packages, two numbers are used, and two tickets given. Not a minute is consumed in the whole operation. No luggage is ever delivered without the ticket being handed in. This plan gives perfect security, and some such plan ought to be enforced here by making the companies liable for loss unless it be adopted.

COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Another collision took place early on Friday morning last, close to the Methley junction, just below Norton station, which, had it been a passenger train instead of a goods train, might have been attended with most fearful consequences. From the particulars which we have been enabled to collect from the guard, and from other sources, it appears that a special wagon train was coming from the direction of York, and that another luggage train was coming in a contrary direction. The collision took place between four and five o'clock in the morning, which was extremely foggy at the time. At this period a Midland passenger train was also due; and the man at the Methley junction, where the Midland branches off to York, and whose duty it is to attend to the points, thinking that it was a passenger train coming, turned the points in the wrong direction, by which means he placed the train on the wrong line, and a most fearful collision took place between the two luggage trains, three of the carriages being entirely smashed to pieces. We are happy to state that no other damage was done, nor was any person injured. The line was speedily cleared of the obstruction, signals having been sent to Woodlesford and Norton stations to stop any train from advancing until the line was perfectly clear.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS HAVE OCCURRED on the Ayrshire railway. A man has been crushed to death at the Kilwinning station, in attempting to attach two trucks to a luggage-train while the latter was in motion. At Irvine, a boy got upon a truck which the people were removing, but fell off, under the wheels, and was killed. He had been removed once from his dangerous post, but climbed up again unperceived by the railway men.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred to the mail train on Saturday morning, on the Great North of England railway, which, though of an alarming character, was fortunately unattended with serious results to the passengers.

JOINT STOCK FACTORIES.—On this subject Mr W. Howitt, the celebrated author, writes to the *Leeds Times*:—"What reason is there, that railways, and steam packets, and gas-works, and joint stock banks, and all sorts of trade and money incorporations should thrive, and that joint stock factories should not? There is none. The million may have their shares in such companies, which shall be regularly managed by paid agents as these other investments are, and thus receive their fair share of profit over and above the mere price of their labour. If this principle could be brought to bear, and worked into practice, it would confer on this country and on the world the greatest possible blessing."

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—Several houses on the south side of Piccadilly, near St James's church, have been sold for the purpose of being immediately raised to the ground, on the site of which is to be erected a capacious new branch general post-office; the one at Charing cross, from the extreme increase of business, being found to be considerably too small for the transaction of public business, and it is to be removed into Piccadilly.—*Globe*.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

On Tuesday was published in Paris an official despatch from General Lamoricière; but it does not add much to the telegraphic despatch. According to his account, he attacked the Kabyles on the 13th October, in their mountains, and made himself master of a very difficult defile, which the natives do not appear to have defended with any vigour; for the two following days a sort of running fight was kept up, in which Abd-el-Kader, who was in sight during the first day, and at the head of 2,800 cavalry, did not take part: instead of fighting, the Emir retreated, amidst the jeering and hooting of allies whom he had induced to rise in his favour, and then sacrificed at the moment when they were fighting his battle.

The *Moniteur Algérien*, of the 20th October, informs us, that on the morning of the 18th the Governor-general left Algiers for Milianah, to place himself at the head of a column of 4,000 men, collected there for the purpose of acting to the east of Oran.

The *Journal des Débats*, of Friday, contains correspondence from Algiers, dated October 22, showing that although the French generals were successful in their combats with the adherents of Abd-el-Kader, the insurrection had become general throughout the west. At Mascara, portions of the Beni-Chougrans, of the Sidi-Daho, and of the Hachem-Chiragas, had revolted. It was rumoured that the Djaffras and the Yakoubia had followed their example. The insurgents had become bold and daring beyond former precedent. "Still," says the *Journal des Débats*, "there is nothing in all this to cause uneasiness for our sovereignty over Algeria."

The *Presse* states that 11,200 troops have embarked for Algeria; the *Constitutionnel*, that M. Hamont has been sent by M. Guizot to Tangier, with a letter to the Emperor of Morocco, notifying the intention of the French government to pursue Abd-el-Kader even into the Emperor's territory.

The fifth anniversary of the ministry of October 29th, was celebrated on Thursday at St Cloud, by a grand dinner, to which the King had invited all the members of the cabinet. Each year this anniversary is marked by a new advancement in the Legion of Honour accorded to the ministers who have not yet arrived at the highest grade. As there was nothing more to do in this respect for Marshal Soult, the promotion was granted to his son, the Marquis of Dalmatia.—*Constitutionnel*.

The papers have been busied with a journalist dispute. The *Times* of Saturday last, while professing to urge the strict observance of the Nankin treaty by the British, and deprecating any attempt to retain Chusan, insinuated that M. Lagréné had inserted, in the treaty which he concluded with the Chinese, a secret article for the cession of Chusan to the French. The *Times* treated our retention of that island as a thing of no great importance, since, if war should break out between France and England, we could take it from them with the utmost ease. The French papers are, of course, very angry, and even the moderate *Journal des Débats* displays great soreness. However, it ridicules the idea of the secret article.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome, of the 18th ult., mentions that the government was still uneasy respecting the disaffection of its subjects. The state prisons were filled with 7,000 prisoners, many of them of the first families. The Papal government contemplates a new loan, to pay two more Swiss regiments, which would augment that foreign force to 10,000 men. The Swiss were to replace the native troops in all the chief towns of the Roman states.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 28th ult., contains letters from Rome of the 18th, which state that the revolutionary party in Italy has not by any means abandoned its schemes, although the recent failure at Rimini had in some degree discomfited them. On the 12th, an armed vessel appeared late in the evening, at the mouth of the river Tronto in the Adriatic, which is the boundary between the Papal and Neapolitan states, and came so close to the shore that the crew could be distinctly seen on the deck. The persons on board appear to have expected to find some partisans on shore, for they fired two guns as a signal. No answer was, however, returned; and after lying to till near morning took its departure without having had any communication with the shore. The vessel was supposed to come from Corfu. Troops had been sent from Ascoli to prevent any future attempts to disembark in the same quarter. Letters from Rome, of the 21st, give a report that another attempt was made to land below the port of Fermo, near St Benedetto, by two powerfully armed vessels.

A letter from Florence of October 22nd, says that numerous emigrations from the Roman into the Tuscan territory continue; the prosecutions of a court-martial at Rimini being incessant and severe. The property of the emigrants is sequestered; the estates of Count Beltrami, one of the richest inhabitants of Bagnacavallo, have been confiscated.

MADAGASCAR.

The *St Helena Gazette*, of the 16th of August, in an extract from the *Sentinel de Maurice*, of the 30th of June, gives an account of the expulsion of European traders from Madagascar, and the bombarding of the battery, at Tamatave, by her Majesty's ship Conway, in conjunction with the French Corvettes, Berceau, and Zelée. The following are the particulars:—

"H.M. frigate Conway, 26 guns, Captain Kelly,

arrived at Tamatave on the 12th of June. The French frigate, Zelée, arrived on the following day, and the Berceau the same evening. After repeated expostulation to and fro, which had no effect, and everything being done that the joint commanders could devise for bringing the authorities to reason and justice, and their refusal to allow merchants time to take their goods and baggage, there was only one alternative.

"At half-past two the three ships opened their fire with great activity for two hours, directed mostly at a very large fort, 500 yards from the shore, manifestly of great thickness, and pierced with numerous apertures, supposed to be real embrasures for guns, and even the Europeans knew nothing to the contrary; these, though plied with shot and shell with a continuity and accuracy of aim most remarkable, their masked defence did not, or could not, suffer much damage; shortly the village appeared one mass of flames. The conflict was severe, in which the first lieutenant of the Zelée fell while charging the enemy at the point of the bayonet, which charge resulted in expelling the defenders, and spiking their guns, after which the storming party hastened to the main attack. The storming party amounted to 350, of whom 85 were English seamen and marines, and 100 were French infantry. The loss, English, four killed, and thirteen wounded; French, seventeen killed, and forty-three wounded, and three French officers among the slain. The enemy's flag being observed in the heat of the fight trailing down the outside of the parapet, a united party of French and English seamen made a rush to disengage it from the flagstaff, and, having succeeded, they even made a fair division of it between the captured parties. The loss on the part of the enemy must have been considerable, as four generals, twenty captains, a number of intermediate officers, and four hundred of the garrison, were killed. On Monday morning the first thing observed was the heads of all our brave men who fell stuck on poles at the place opposite the ships where the storming party had landed.

"Tuesday morning all the vessels sailed, with three merchant vessels which had fortunately arrived, and had all the merchants on board with their families and baggage, and leaving Tamatave smouldering in its ashes."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The American papers contain intelligence from the Sandwich islands to the 20th of May. A new constitution had been established, and a "legislative council," composed of a "House of Nobles" and "House of Representatives" had entered on the first session. The opening of this council was conducted with all the formality of the opening of the British parliament: guns were fired from the forts, and the foreign vessels responded. The King's speech is in imitation of that of the kings of Europe: peace is announced with all nations, and the attention of the legislature is directed to all matters of local or public concern. The following paragraphs conclude the King's speech:—

"We consider it the first of our duties to protect religion, and promote good morals and general education. It will, therefore, be your duty to consider by what means those blessings can be best promoted and extended among the people of these islands, and also among the foreigners resident in our dominions. We are well aware that the word of God is the corner-stone of our kingdom. Through its influence we have been introduced into the family of the independent nations of the earth. It shall, therefore, be our constant endeavour to govern our subjects in the fear of the Lord, to temper justice with mercy in the punishment of crime, and to reward industry and virtue.

The Almighty Ruler of nations has dealt kindly with us in our troubles, in restoring our kingdom, together with special guarantees for its existence as an independent nation. May he also aid you in your deliberations, and may he grant his special protection to us, to you, and to our people.

When the King's speech was concluded, one of the nobles, Governor Young, offered resolutions of thanks to the governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the United States, for recognising the independence of the islands, which passed unanimously. On the next day, the 21st, both Houses replied to the King's address, concluding with "God preserve the King."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA is so deeply affected that her domestics are often obliged to carry her. Two footmen always attend her, with a couch prepared for the purpose; and it was in this way that she was seen to visit several of the monuments in Italy. She has wasted so completely away that little hope is entertained of her recovery. Her life has been worn out in the whirl of fêtes, over which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her youngest daughter has given the finishing blow to her health, which, for twenty years, has never entirely recovered from the terrible scenes which signalled the accession of Nicholas.—*Italian Journal*.

AFFAIRS OF SAXONY.—A letter from Dresden, of the 21st ult., says that, the day after the sitting of the 18th, the ministers held a council to discuss the policy of dissolving the Second Chamber. After a mature deliberation, it was decided not to dissolve it. They no doubt feared to disturb the tranquillity of the country, which places its confidence in the Second Chamber. The President declared that if a minister again took the liberty of denouncing the speech of any deputy as revolutionary, he would send in his resignation.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—We are enabled to announce, on the most undeniable authority, that the question of the marriage of the

Queen of Spain, as also that of her sister, is at last definitively settled, to the satisfaction, we must presume, of the British and French governments. Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg is to be the royal consort of Isabella II., and the Duke de Montpensier the husband of the Infanta Luisa. All the arrangements for this great event having been made through the instrumentality of the cabinet of the Tuilleries, we are further enabled to announce that Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by his father, was hourly expected at St Cloud on Tuesday, on a visit to his Majesty Louis Philippe, previous to their departure for Lisbon, and from thence to London. The source from whence we have derived this important information enables us to guarantee its authenticity. —*Morning Advertiser*, Thursday. [These rumours have been so frequent of late that there is little reliance to be placed upon them.]

PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS.—Captain Hager, of the bark *Marcella*, brought home a preserved grasshopper, of the size of a man's thumb, as a sample of an immense field through which he sailed for five days. He fell in with the field off the Western Islands, and the presumption was, they were blown off from Africa. The water was heavily crusted with them, the grasshoppers filling the surface to the depth of some inches, and extending in the course of the bark for 400 miles. Such an army must be worse than the Goths and the Vandals to contend with. They would eat up every green thing for a breakfast, and change the most fruitful fields to a desolation in one hour. We regret that there are no newspapers in Africa to relate the line of march of this terrible army, until, by some strong wind or some want of geographic knowledge in their leaders, they were drowned in the broad blue sea. —*Hong-kong Register*.

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.—We have received the *Grenada Chronicle*, of the 6th ult., which contains intelligence of the highest interest to the world. It appears that, while efforts are making in Europe to cut a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the isthmus of Panama, or to construct a railroad across the country to Tehuantepec at an enormous expense, the Americans have achieved the great work in the most simple way, and at comparatively little or no cost. They have discovered the Amazon to be navigable for steamers from its mouth, on the Atlantic, to Lima, in Peru, and within eight miles of Callao, one of the principal ports on the Pacific. —*New York Morning News*. The expedition was made in September, 1844, by Captain John S. Klause, of Philadelphia, up the river Marañon, as far as the port of "Banos," in the republic of the Equador. Captain Klause says he was truly amazed at the quantity of minerals, dyewoods of various sorts, and other valuable woods, coffee, cocoa, white and common, of excellent quality; cotton, very fine and long, like wool; spices, balsam, raisins, wax, and other rich productions, which he met with in great abundance everywhere during his travels. —*Richmond Inquirer*.

THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLES IN AMERICA are drawing to a close. Two of the prisoners, charged with causing a riot and killing a sheriff, have been found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung on the 29th of November next. Four are sentenced to the state prison for life, and thirteen others to confinement for various periods, according to their guilt, from two to seven years. —*Times Correspondent*.

THE PLANET MARS.—We have lately had our attention invited to the singular appearance now worn by the planet Mars. Hitherto this planet has been distinguished by a fiery redness of colour, which, to use the language of Sir John Herschell, "indicates, no doubt, an ochrey tinge in the general soil, like what the red sandstone districts of the earth may possibly offer to the inhabitants of Mars." Such is, however, no longer the case, the planet having lost all appearance of redness, and put on a brilliant white aspect, vying in apparent magnitude and brightness with the planet Jupiter itself. The only changes which have heretofore been noticed in Mars, are those the knowledge of which was derived from observations with the large reflecting telescopes of Herschell. These telescopes exhibit the appearance of brilliant white spots at the poles, which spots, from the circumstance of their always becoming visible in winter, and disappearing as the poles advanced towards their summer position, have reasonably enough been attributed to the presence of snow. The novel appearance now described to us, however, by the hon. company's astronomer, Mr Taylor, is such as that the whole of the planet, with the exception of a moderately broad equatorial belt, assumes a decidedly white aspect, strongly contrasting with what he has ever before noticed. We look forward with great anxiety and interest to those observations on the above planet which may be expected to have been made, through the medium of the numerous and powerful telescopes now at work in Europe. Lord Rosse's magnificent telescope will likewise (we venture to hope) have been perfected, so as to allow of his bringing it to bear upon the celestial body apparently undergoing the remarkable change discerned by Mr Taylor; and for the benefit of those who do not enjoy an opportunity of looking through any powerful instrument, we confidently trust that the labours of the artist and engraver will be put in requisition, with a view of making them acquainted with these wonders of the heavens. —*Madras Spectator*.

THE CONFESSION OF TAWELL, the murderer, is still pertinaciously withheld from the magistrates by the chaplain of Aylesbury gaol, who have been obliged to pass a formal resolution demanding that it be delivered up. It is thought that this step may induce that gentleman to relax his obstinacy.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO DISTEMPER.

There were two very important meetings on Thursday and Friday—one, of the citizens, at the Music hall, presided over by the Lord Mayor, and attended by the Duke of Leinster, Lord Cloncurry, Mr O'Connell, and many leading citizens, without distinction of creed or party; the other, of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. At both, deputations were appointed to communicate with the government. It is a remarkable and most gratifying fact, that at both meetings, the universal and decided feeling was, that nothing in the shape of eleemosynary aid should be sought or accepted either from the government or the people of England, but that Ireland, relying upon her own resources as ample for the exigency, should only require prompt official and legislative intervention, to afford remunerative employment in the improvement of the soil, and the development of the resources of the country.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

At the meeting of citizens the attendance was respectable and rather numerous; but the proceedings were not suffered to terminate without an unseemly display of political and party feeling in the highest degree discreditable to the parties engaged in it.

After a short address from the Lord Mayor, Mr O'CONNELL, M.P., observed that he thought it would be advisable to read some of the letters received, as he was sorry to say, that from what he had lately heard the disease was rapidly spreading [hear, hear]. He did so, because he had at the last meeting of the corporation, stated that in Kerry the disease had not appeared, since which time he had received letters showing it to be, he feared, universal; and in order to avoid the present calamity which threatened the country, he would support every means that could be devised, and support any measure that the government might propose on the subject [hear, hear].

The LORD MAYOR stated, that upon his property at Tallaght the disease had spread itself to a considerable extent.

MR PHILLIPS—And on my property the disease, which has only lately appeared, has spread to at least one per cent. of the crop [hear, hear].

MR P. MAHONY said he regretted extremely at being enabled to confirm what his friend Mr O'Connell had stated—namely, that the disease was general [hear, hear], for he had received letters from Mayo, Galway, and Kerry—counties stated not to be infected—assuring him that the calamity had been felt in various localities [hear, hear].

MR PERRY also expressed his regret at having it in his power to corroborate the statements already made [hear, hear]. He was enabled to do so, having visited the south of Ireland within the past week, where he found the disease in almost every locality; and he took particular pains to obtain accurate information [hear, hear]. He regretted particularly to have to state, that potatoes treated in the manner suggested by Professor Kane had been infected, as well as those treated in the usual manner.

MR O'CONNELL read a letter from his son Maurice, dated from Derrynane Abbey, and also one from the Rev. Mr Evey, a Roman Catholic clergyman, residing in Kerry, stating that the disease was daily increasing in almost every locality; and said that, as far as he was concerned, he would allow every penny his tenants should pay for food to them in their rent, and he hoped others would follow his example [hear, hear]. The Irish people were in fact feeding the English, as a proof of which 16,000 quarters of corn had been exported within the last month, and their continuing to do so would end, very likely, in starving themselves in the long run. Now to prevent such a frightful calamity, he would call upon that meeting to implore of the government to come forward and open the ports, stop distillation, and raise or advance money to give employment; for instance, to advance five or ten per cent. more than was intended to each of the railways for which bills had passed, in order to set them at work at once to give employment, or to adopt the suggestion that Mr Mahony would lay before the meeting for draining and reclaiming the country [cheers]. If some remedies were not adopted, fevers of the worst kind would infest the country, and spare neither rich nor poor; therefore, if all men, of all ranks and politics, did not join hand in hand to avert the impending calamity, it would be their own faults [cheers]. And the sooner a committee was formed to wait upon the government the better, for a plan should be at once adopted for immediate action ["Hear," and applause].

MR HENRY GRATTAN, M.P., agreed with his friend Mr O'Connell as to the necessity of immediate action, and called upon the government to hold a meeting of the privy council on the following day (to-morrow) to stop distillation and exportation, and to do everything in their power to provide for the famine which the country was threatened with [hear, hear].

MR P. MAHONY next addressed the meeting, and referred to the report of the Drainage Commissioners to parliament, laid upon the table of the House of Commons in July last. He said that it appeared by it that 4,200,000 acres of unreclaimed land could be reclaimed for £750,000; and he stated that the government could not follow a better course than to advance money to give employment, and improve the country at the same time [hear, hear]. The learned gentleman then proposed a resolution embodying his suggestions, similar to one adopted by the Royal Agricultural Society on the previous day, and suggested that it should be presented by the committee

that would be appointed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant when the deputation attended at the Castle.

The Duke of LEINSTER said, that his motive in coming forward to attend that meeting was not for the purpose of alleging that the government were not doing all in their power to provide for the impending calamity which it was feared would befall their country [hear, hear]; but to join with his fellow-citizens of all classes to make arrangements for the support of the poor. He did not even come there to make a speech as to the state of the potato crop in his county, but to propose something at once, in order to have every means adopted to feed the poor in case of a famine coming upon the land [hear, hear]. He would, therefore, move that the following gentlemen should be added to the Mansion-house committee to wait on the Lord Lieutenant on the following day:—Lord Cloncurry, Mr Richard O'Gorman, Mr J. Classon, Mr Henry Grattan, M.P., Mr J. Perry, T.C., Mr Pierce Mahony, Sir James Murray, Mr J. O'Neil, Mr T. M. Gresham, Admiral Oliver, Dr Gray, the Rev. Messrs Young, Courtney, Smith, and Yore, and himself [hear, and cheers].

MR O'CONNELL suggested that the committee should wait on his Excellency at three o'clock on the following day, and meet at the Mansion house at twelve to consider the best mode for them to adopt.

MR J. A. O'NEILL said he would recommend the holding of simultaneous meetings throughout the country, so as to have reports from all quarters to lay before the government in a few days as to the state of the disease in each locality [hear, hear].

Admiral OLIVER next addressed the meeting, and requested that his name should be erased from the committee, as he did not feel competent to act; he was, however, competent to give advice, and he would do so [hear, hear]. Gentlemen had referred to funds out of which they proposed to raise money to purchase food for the poor, but he would suggest the application of another fund—the Repeal fund—to that purpose [loud cries of "Order, order," and "Put him out"].

MR O'CONNELL—How much did the gallant admiral subscribe to that fund? [laughter.]

Admiral OLIVER—My Lord [shouts of "Order," "Sit down"].

MR P. COSTELLO—My Lord Mayor: I must call this person to order. It is highly disgraceful for any man to obtrude political questions upon such an assembly, and I hope and respectfully call upon your lordship to call him to order ["Hear, hear," and cheers].

Admiral OLIVER—I again repeat, my Lord Mayor, that the Repeal fund is the fund. [Loud cries of "Order," "Sit down," "Put him out," &c.]

MR DIXON—No politics, sir—sit down [cheers].

Admiral OLIVER—There are no politics in it. It is only the Repeal fund I am talking of. [Tremendous uproar, and cries of "Order."]

The LORD MAYOR—Admiral, I cannot allow you to interrupt this meeting; you must sit down, or leave it. ["Hear," and cries of "Put him out."]

Admiral OLIVER—The Repeal fund, I say—

MR O'CONNELL—My Lord Mayor, ask the gallant admiral how much he subscribed to that fund, for he shall have every penny he gave returned to him. ["Hear," and laughter.]

Admiral OLIVER—I will not say a word more. I have had my say; I am knocked down, and can fire no more broadsides. ["Hear," and laughter, and cries of "Put him out."]

Lord CLONCURRY having seconded the appointment of the committee, the resolution passed, and it was arranged that the members of it should meet at the Mansion house at twelve o'clock, to prepare for the interview with his Excellency at three.

Several other gentlemen then addressed the meeting, all of whom corroborated the previous speakers as to the disease being general, after which

MR O'CONNELL was called to the chair, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next, at two o'clock, to receive the report of the committee.

DEPUTATION TO THE CASTLE.

On Friday, at four o'clock, p.m., a deputation from the Royal Agricultural Society waited upon the chief secretary, Sir Thomas Fremantle, to communicate to him their views respecting the present condition of the country, and the means which should be adopted to avert the threatened scarcity. The chief secretary received the gentlemen with great courtesy and frankness, and they remained in communication with the right hon. baronet from four o'clock to six o'clock, p.m.

Mr Hamilton and Mr Mahony, on the part of the deputation, as well as other gentlemen, having submitted the drainage plan they recommended, impressed on Sir Thomas Fremantle with great seriousness the view that they repudiated strongly all contemplation of eleemosynary relief for their countrymen, and that Irishmen would repudiate relief of such a nature. They asked no boon for peasant or landlord, but they called on the government to conduct the general drainage principle on their responsibility, because the national benefits which must result would be immense, as was developed in the third report of the Drainage Commissioners, presented to parliament in July last—a report, by the way, prepared without the remotest reference to the impending evil.

Sir Thomas Fremantle received the representations of the deputation, not merely in the most courteous, but in the most favourable manner, and the gentlemen parted with him under the strong impression, that he considered their proposal the most practicable, as well as the most suitable, which had up to the present reached the government; at the same time, the right hon. baronet did not pledge himself to details.

An influential meeting was held in Cavan, on Wednesday last, at which Lord Farnham presided, for the purpose of devising means for preserving the crop from further injury; and also with a view of explaining to the peasantry the means whereby diseased potatoes can, by admixture with other substances, be converted into wholesome and nutritious food. One of the speakers, Dr Charles Halpin, strongly objected to some of the recommendations put forth in the first report of the government commissioners, which, he contended, embodied several glaring errors, such, for instance, as advising the potatoes, if planted in a dry soil, and the weather fine, to be left in the ground for the present; and, again, that, should the weather be bad and the soil wet, they should be dug out immediately, the consequence of which, he asserted, would be to convert them into a rotten heap in less than a week. The meeting having been subsequently addressed by the Right Rev. Dr Browne, Roman Catholic bishop of Kilmore, and several other gentlemen, it was ultimately resolved that an adjournment to that day three weeks should take place, in order to afford time for testing the various experiments that had been submitted in the course of the proceedings.

Government, in the meantime, are taking further active steps to mitigate the impending calamity. The *Cork Reporter* of Thursday contains the following important announcement:—

"Orders were this day received at the Cork Custom house, directing returns to be forwarded to the Castle, Dublin, setting forth the quantity of potatoes shipped from this and all the outports of the district since the 1st of September last; and also directing that returns should be made every Saturday of the quantities exported during the week—distinguishing, in all cases, those shipped to England, coastways, and to other places. This looks as if some step to prevent the exportation of the people's food was in contemplation."

THE BANNER OF ULSTER publishes the replies from more than twenty different towns in the eastern counties of Ireland, respecting the extent of the potato blight:—"The result of our inquiries establishes, beyond a doubt, the suspicion which a limited experience induced us to entertain, that, at least, one-third of the crops in Antrim and Down is useless. They also contradict the statements, very generally circulated, that, independent of this failure, the crop was over an average."

According to the *Castlebar Telegraph*, Colonel M'Alpine, an extensive landlord, "has, in the noblest spirit of charity, commanded his tenantry not to thrash their grain, or to dispose of it; and, should they want straw to thatch their dwellings, they have it to get at his farm yard."

Some of the more influential Irish landlords, such as the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Farnham, the Earl of Roden, and others, are devising means to abate the calamity in their respective neighbourhoods. Lord Roden is attaching a large potato mill to his powerful saw mill at Tollymore park; and his lordship is using every exertion to induce his tenantry to convert their potatoes into starch, which, when mixed with flour or meal, is found to make very palatable bread.

A communication, dated Dublin, Nov. 2, says:—"The weather continues exceedingly favourable—as genial as a fine spring, and the work of potato digging is proceeding under the most auspicious circumstances. All reports agree that the tendency of this state of the weather has been to check the progress of the potato blight, and to afford the farmers a better chance of securing the sound portion of the crop. To-morrow the deputation from the citizens is to wait upon the Lord Lieutenant, and it is believed that his Excellency will have received a communication from the Home office respecting the intentions of the cabinet, and of course his answer will be shaped accordingly. The general impression here to-day—not of course based upon any certain information—is, that the government will not take any decided step at present; that the ports will not be opened, nor distillation stopped, nor exports prevented; but that considerable facilities will be offered for extending employment by public works. Before adopting any other precautionary measure, it is considered likely that the government will wait for the completion of the potato digging, in order to have a better means of ascertaining the extent of the loss in the potato crop."

MURDER OF PATRICK CLARKE, Esq.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* contains the following afflicting account:—"We regret to learn that Patrick Clarke, Esq., who had recently come to reside in Tipperary, was shot dead about half-past two o'clock yesterday (Friday), whilst riding about his lands at South Hill, within half a mile from Nenagh. Mr Clarke held a considerable property at Portarlington, and he had a mansion in Merrion-square also. It is impossible, just now, to assign a cause for the perpetration of this deed of blood. The alarm was immediately given, and the police from Nenagh and the surrounding districts were quickly on the spot. Whilst we write, the utmost activity prevails to discover the perpetrator of the deed. Two balls were driven through the ill-fated gentleman's head, and he expired immediately. We have heard that he had been compelling his tenants to sell corn a few minutes before the murder. Two men were seen crossing the country immediately after the deed, but no clue had been discovered of the perpetrators."

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE GOVERNMENT.—A banquet in honour of Mr Archdall and Mr Watson, the recently dismissed Orange magistrates, was given in

the town hall of Enniskillen, on Tuesday evening: the Earl of Enniskillen chairman. Mr Edward Archdall was kept away by illness. About 160 sat down to dinner, among whom were a great number of clergymen. The speeches were not remarkable, except one of a very fiery character from a Colonel Dickson. In the course of his address, he advised his Protestant fellow-countrymen to keep their arms ready, and their powder dry. God grant they would never have occasion to use them, but it was well to be prepared, and come what would, they could defy Peel, O'Connell, the devil, and all his imps [cheers and laughter].

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF ULSTER has issued an address to the Protestants of Ireland, echoing that which was recently sent forth to the Protestants of England, by Lord Roden.

NEW COLLEGE IN CONNAUGHT.—The *Galway Mercury* says, "We have just heard that government has determined upon selecting Galway as the locality for the institution, and that the Rev. Dr Kirwan has received his appointment as president."

REPRESENTATION OF CLARE.—Maurice O'Connell of Kilgorey, Esq., and John P. Molony, of Craggs, Esq., are reported to be the new repeal candidates for Clare.

REPRESENTATION OF CASHEL.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says, "Mr Serjeant Stock has resigned the representation of Cashel—he is to be advanced in his profession."

JAQUES IN CAPEL COURT.—The following racy parody we copy from the inimitable *Punch*, who seems to take great interest in railway business:—

All the world are stags!
Yea, all the men and women merely jobbers!
They have their brokers and their share-accounts,
And one man in his time tries many lines,
The end being total ruin. First, the greenhorn,
Dabbling and dealing in a lucky spec;
And then the prosperous seller, with his profits
And joyous winning face, buying like mad,
Unwilling to sell out; and then, the loser,
Sighing like furnace, with a woful prospect
Of the next settling day! Then the director,
Full of strange schemes, and lodged at the West end,
Keeping a cab, and sudden growing rich,—
Getting a bubble reputation
Even in Capel court. And then the bankrupt,
With his debts' schedule large, and no assets:
By all his decent friends entirely cut,—
Full of bad scrip, and fertile of fresh schemes;
And so he plays his game. The sixth step sinks
Into the low and herring-gutted stag,
With spectacles on nose and list in hand;
His youthful gains all spent, the world too wide
Awake to be ta'en in, and his long line
Of hapless creditors that idly wait
And whistle for their cash. Last scene of all,
That ends this sad but common history,
Is—Union pauperism, and oakum picking!
Sans beer, sans beef, sans tea, sans everything.

THE SOCIAL CHARACTER OF THE AMERICANS.—The universal desire to be held in popular estimation makes every one, whether rich or poor, decorous and conciliating in his demeanour, and unassuming in his habitual intercourse. The rich are more dependent upon the poor than the poor upon the rich; they, therefore, keep upon easy terms with them; and never stand aloof from the people, nor presume upon any greater deference being paid to them on account of their wealth; and as to rank, there is none but what a man must create for himself by such distinction as his talents and acquirements may obtain for him. The little distinction which exists in the various classes tends to assimilate the manners of all; it raises up the low, without, in any corresponding degree, depressing the higher; and there is seldom any marked difference to be observed between the good-breeding of the mechanic and that of the more opulent professional man. The humblest and poorest individual, uniformly treated with polite attention, as he is here, acquires a self-respect which divests him of that coarse rudeness and indelicacy which are so repulsive in many of the lower orders in Europe. Among the lowest grades you will sometimes meet with a politeness and propriety of demeanour, and a delicacy of observation, which is not found in England except in the more polished circles of the middle or higher classes of society. Wherever you go, and in whatever plight you may appear, you need never apprehend insult, unless your own injudicious behaviour should provoke it. Whatever other deficiencies there may be, good breeding and practical good sense are everywhere to be found. These observations regard the people of the country at large, without reference to the population of our large commercial cities, who are placed in different circumstances. — *Sketches of America.*

ABOLITION OF SUNDAY TOLL BARS.—The South-west "Sunday" toll bars are now in progress of being pulled down. Workmen are engaged upon those of Bermondsey church and Dockhead. These bars were the last existing Sunday tolls in England.

TEMPERANCE AT WITHAM.—A few friends of the temperance movement, and who, moreover, are not averse to the principles of civil and religious liberty, ventured to invite Mr Vincent to our town, in spite of their many fears that the known prejudices of some influential townsmen would render the step a desperate one. The thing was done, however. Mr V.'s services were promised; and, on the evening of the 13th of October, the lecture room was crowded to excess. Some of our respectables were present; and, as Mr V. poured out his eloquent denunciations against wrong, and his manly appeals in favour of virtue and liberty, the large audience seemed engrossed in something more than attention, and the notification of a second visit at the earliest opportunity was received with unmistakable demonstrations of satisfaction. — *Correspondent.*

SHIPWRECK OF A HULL AND HAMBURG STEAMER.—TWENTY LIVES LOST.

By the General Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Neptune, Captain Whittingham commander, which arrived at Blackwall on Wednesday afternoon from Hamburg, intelligence was received in the city of the shipwreck and loss of one of the Hull and Hamburg steamers, called the Margaret, (fitted with the Archimedean screw), commanded by Captain Rawlinson, accompanied by a great loss of life. From the few particulars that have been brought over, it appears that, during the whole of last week, the coast was visited by a most fearful storm, the wind blowing a continual gale from the north to the north-west; and the destruction among the coasting traders is stated to have been very great. The Margaret steamer left Hamburg for the port of Hull on Friday, the 19th ult., having her usual number of passengers on board and a full cargo of merchandise, the weather at the time of her departure being what is termed moderate. By the time she had arrived at Cuxhaven, near the mouth of the Elbe, it was blowing a gale from the north-west, but the captain thinking it would not be of any duration, the pilot left the vessel at that port, and she proceeded on her passage, and was last seen from Heligoland, passing through the usual track. Nothing further was heard of her until Sunday morning last, when the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Neptune, on the point of starting with the mails from Norden, learned that the unfortunate steamer had been wrecked off that coast, and that sixteen of the passengers and three of the crew had perished with her. From another source it has been ascertained that the ill-fated vessel, after leaving Heligoland, could, in consequence of the gale, have only made lee way, and eventually, it is supposed, she was driven on a dangerous sand called the Memmett, near Juist, at the eastern entrance of the river Memm. According to the accounts, she struck before daybreak on the morning of the 22nd, and, therefore, must have been encountering the gale for three days. It appears that the moment she took the shoal, the sea, which was running terribly high, swept several persons overboard. The long boat was launched, and attempts were made to reach the shore; but, owing to its crowded state and the violent surf, it capized, and every soul in it met with a watery grave. Those who remained on board the vessel, after being exposed to the most severe privation for a number of hours, were saved. The steamer became a complete wreck, but, as the tide receded, considerable quantities of her cargo were got out of her hold. Within a few miles of the spot where the Margaret was lost—viz., off Norden, a ship foundered about the same time, and every soul belonging to her was drowned. Another vessel, belonging to St Petersburg, named the Mehala, was lost on the previous day on the same sands, and the captain and one of the crew perished. In addition to those deplorable disasters, the *Hamburg Mail* announces the loss of no fewer than nine other vessels on the Dutch coast during the storm.

We have received (says the *Manchester Guardian*), from a friend at Hull, intelligence of a tremendous hurricane on Monday afternoon and Tuesday in last week, which seems to have been more violent and of greater duration than any experienced in the German ocean for the last twenty years. We give the following from our correspondent's letter:—"The Transit, Hamburg steamer, arrived at Hull on Sunday last, after enduring one of the heaviest gales, perhaps, ever experienced, having been obliged to throw overboard all the cattle she was bringing to Hull, thirty-six in number. The hurricane continued from Monday afternoon to Tuesday; but the gale was of much longer duration. It also appears that the Transit having proceeded to sea for the second time, the weather became so tempestuous that the ship was obliged to face the storm, there being on this occasion no possibility of returning." The whole of the beasts on board, thirty-six in number, were thrown overboard, the best boat and everything on the deck being swept away. The Queen of Scotland steamer, from Hamburg, arrived here on the 23rd inst., having thrown eighteen beasts overboard.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF WILLIAM EARL DE WARREN, AND GUNDREDA, HIS WIFE, THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.—On Tuesday morning, as the workmen employed by the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway company, were removing the earth in the Priory grounds at Lewes, their progress was arrested by a stone, on the removal of which they discovered two cists or coffins side by side. On the lid of one was the word "Gundreda," perfectly legible, and on the lid of the other "Will'us." On removing the lids the remains appeared quite perfect, and the lower jaw of William Earl de Warren in extraordinary preservation. The cists in which the bodies were deposited were not more than three feet in length, and about two feet wide, and there is no doubt that they had been removed from some other place, and re-interred; and according to tradition the bodies of William De Warren and Gundreda, his wife, were re-interred 200 years after their decease. These interesting and ancient relics were removed to Southoven church, in which there is a very ancient tablet to the memory of "Gundreda," and it is intended to place the remains near this tablet. This discovery has produced quite a sensation in Lewes and Brighton, and numbers have visited the place, and there is no doubt that antiquarians from all parts of the country will pay Lewes a visit to see such interesting relics.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN GREECE.

The Athens correspondent of the *Morning Post* describes a frightful state to which the country is reduced by the lawless bands whom Coletti and Grivas have licensed in their excesses, by way of securing their faithful service in overawing the country:—

About two months ago, as I described at the time, a gentleman of the name of Agaethi, after a long lawsuit, procured a sentence from the tribunals of Athens, granting him the possession of an estate in the north of Greece, which he had originally purchased from a Turk in conformity with the law established by the protecting powers of Greece. Taking with him some law officers, he proceeded to the spot; when the peasants at once seized on him, *deliberately murdered him, and publicly roasted his body*: all which they themselves described in letters written to the capital, and I believe I am not wrong in saying that one of those letters was directed to the king.

Last week, a band of the Albanian soldiers, the amnestied brigands, with whom M. Coletti has overrun the capital, to keep the population from rising against him, and to prevent the king from escaping from his trammels, proceeded during the night on one of their marauding excursions. Taking to their mountain districts, as is their usual practice, they visited an estate called Tchourka, next to that of Leosia, belonging to Mr George Finlay. The sound of bells attracted them towards a flock of sheep. The aged shepherd tending his flock was now accosted by the brigands, and abruptly desired to slay and skin a sheep; which, after some hesitation, he consented to. This done, a fire lighted, and the sheep placed before it on a wooden spit raised up between two stones, as is the usual custom, the shepherd was told by the Albanians to deliver up his hidden money. In vain did the poor man declare that he possessed nothing; they deliberately tied him to a young tree, which they now formed into a huge spit, and, placing him before a crackling and fierce fire opposite his own sheep, commenced roasting him. The excruciating pain obliged the unfortunate sufferer to divulge to his torturers the existence of all his little hoard under the roots of a tree in the neighbourhood. Removing him from the fire, but still keeping him tied to the spit, some of the party now went in search of the booty; which they found, but, not being satisfied with the amount, on their return they announced to their victim that he must either have more for them or submit to further roasting. The wretched man was then again placed before the fire; and the sheep being by this time done to their satisfaction, they sat down to their repast. After a time, the stench of the burning flesh, there being no one willing to leave his supper to turn the spit, seems to have inconvenienced them, as they at last chucked him away from the fire, and eventually took their departure. The non-arrival of the flock at the village at which it was expected alarmed the peasants; some of whom arrived during the night at the scene of this dreadful occurrence, and found the shepherd still alive, his body half roasted, and his limbs falling off! Medical aid was now sought for, and, fortunately, a practitioner among the peasants and lower orders reached the scene in time to take down in writing from the dying lips of the sufferer, in the presence of the assembled people, what I have here related.

An awful murder was a few weeks back committed at the village of Kakossalessi, situated on the frontiers of Attica and Thebes. It was one of those commonplace affairs, of which more than five hundred (in a population of less than 900,000 souls) have been officially reported to the government in one year, and for which not one single punishment has taken place. The murderers, a desperate gang, were secured and brought to Athens. These men, being set at liberty by Theodore Grivas, proceeded to the above-named village; where in the night they succeeded in gaining possession of the persons of four shepherds who had been most active against them. They kindled an enormous fire—stripped their victims, smeared their bodies with grease, secured them to stakes, and roasted them alive! One of the victims, by name Nassos, being a stout man, instantly expired; he was the father of eight children; and I understand the other three are also since dead. The village of Kakossalessi belongs to M. Larriere, a French gentleman; and his report of the dreadful deed now lies on M. Piscatory's table.

It may, perhaps, be said, that though there is no denying the awful and fiendish deeds here described, there can be no proof that the government connives at them, much less encourages them. To this it may be replied, that it is an authenticated fact, that the juries, in spite of intimidation, have unanimously condemned all the murderers and brigands brought before them; that the latter have openly and jocosely acknowledged their guilt, glorying in many of their deeds; and that the government have, without exception, pardoned the offenders.

DINNER TO SIR W. MOLESWORTH.—A public dinner was given on Wednesday last, at the Bridge house Hotel, London bridge, to Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., in celebration of his triumphant return in the late contest as member of parliament for the borough of Southwark. Among the guests was John Bright, Esq., who came from Manchester for the purpose, W. D. Christie, Esq., M.P., C. Ellis, Esq., W. Wilson, Esq., and other gentlemen. The hon. baronet was received with repeated rounds of cheers, and seemed perfectly recovered from the effects of his late indisposition. The chairman in a highly eulogistic strain proposed the health of their own representative, which was most cordially responded to, and Sir William, in his speech of thanks in return, entered into a statement of his political principles and opinions. The other principal speakers were Messrs Bright and Christie.

The Court was at Windsor during the early part of last week; her Majesty and the Prince taking their usual walks; and the junior members of the royal family have been taken their accustomed airings. On Thursday her Majesty and suit, arrived at Buckingham palace, at a quarter past ten, in order to open the New Lincoln's Inn Hall; after which they returned to the Castle.

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 5th.

IMMEDIATE ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states that the Duke of Leinster was informed by the Lord Lieutenant, after the deputation waited on him on Monday, that it was the intention of Government to assemble Parliament almost immediately.

CABINET COUNCIL.—Summonses have been issued for holding a cabinet council at the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall gardens, on Thursday next, at two o'clock.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.—The *Chronicle* of this morning expresses a fear that ministers have no intention of suspending the corn laws:—

"The ministerial 'organ,' it will have been seen, is already apologising, by anticipation, for the inaction on which the government would appear to have resolved. That journal of yesterday gives us pretty clearly to understand that the sliding-scale is to work its will of us. Our contemporary's discoveries that 'corn' is not now 'becoming in England a matter of great anxiety'—that 'the corn law of 1842' has not 'been found to be either inoperative or injurious'—that there is no particular connexion between corn in England and potatoes in Ireland—and that Irish cottiers can live on 'employment and wages,' without troubling the English-food-market—however amusing in the abstract, assume a very serious importance when viewed as suggestive of the government policy which they are put forward as justifying. It is now for the merchants, bankers, railway proprietors, manufacturers, traders, and other industrious classes of the people of this country, to consider whether they are satisfied to wait and see what British scarcity, Irish famine, and the sliding-scale may conjointly bring forth. If they are satisfied, we counsel them to speak plainly, strongly, and at once."

Meanwhile the Central Agricultural Protection Society are showing some signs of life. They have just published a series of resolutions to the effect that, "the Society will exert itself to maintain that protection inviolate.—That circulars be addressed to the secretaries of the local protection societies, requesting them immediately to call their committees together, and to forward with as little delay as possible to the secretary of this Society, returns of the amount of this year's crops within their respective districts, viz., whether they exceed, or are below an average, and to what extent, and in what proportion the potato crops have failed throughout their districts.—And that they be requested to call the attention of all peers and members of parliament representing their interests, or resident within their respective districts, to the necessity of supporting inviolate protection to British agriculture not less than that at present existing."

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.—There seems to be no check to the depression in the public securities. Very little business has been transacted in any of the markets, which have in all respects a flat appearance. The question of the corn duties presses just now seriously upon the attention of all classes. The share market was exceedingly dull, and prices have further declined. Many of the dealers refrain from speculative transactions, and confine themselves wholly to cash bargains. In the present condition of business it is difficult to find buyers for these securities. The late failures have produced much distrust among the dealers.—*Times*.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives lamentable details of the ravages of the potato blight in Hampshire. The following is an example of its prevalence:—"A gentleman, not given to exaggeration, and whose word is not to be doubted for a moment, has assured me, that on 100 acres of his property, planted with potatoes, in the Warminster district, the sound tubers are not more than one to each plant."

WINDSOR ELECTION.—The election is appointed for Saturday next, and the polling will take place on the following Monday.

On Monday, Lord John Russell was presented with the freedom of the city, by the Provost of Edinburgh. The ceremony took place in the Music hall, which was crowded with a numerous auditory. Lord John Russell's speech was, for the most part, an eulogium on the British constitution.

IRELAND.

On Monday afternoon at three o'clock a mixed deputation from the corporation and committee appointed at the public meeting held on Friday last waited upon the Lord-lieutenant by appointment. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Cloncurry, Mr O'Connell, Mr H. Grattan, and several others, and was, with somewhat of discourtesy on the part of Lord Heytesbury, brought to the viceregal lodge in the park, instead of being received at the Castle. The Lord Mayor read a series of resolutions which had been previously submitted to the Lord-lieutenant. His Excellency read his reply from a written paper, as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen—It can scarcely be

necessary for me to assure you, that the state of the potato crop has for some time occupied, and still occupies, the most anxious attention of the government.

"Scientific men have been sent over from England to co-operate with those of this country in endeavouring to investigate the nature of the disease, and, if possible, to devise means to arrest its progress. They have not yet terminated their inquiries; but two reports have already been received from them, which have been communicated to the public.

"The government is also furnished with constant reports from the stipendiary magistrates, and inspectors of constabulary, who are charged to watch the state of the potato disease, and the progress of the harvest. These vary from day to day, and are often contradictory; it will, therefore, be impossible to form an accurate opinion of the whole extent of the evil till the digging of the potatoes shall be further advanced. To decide, under such circumstances, upon the most proper measures to be adopted, would be premature, particularly as there is reason to hope that, though the evil exists to a very great extent in some localities, in others it has but partially manifested itself.

"There is no immediate pressure in the market. I will, however, lose no time in submitting your suggestions to the consideration of the Cabinet. The greater part of them can only be enforced by legislative enactment, and all require to be maturely weighed before they can be adopted. It must be clear to you that, in a case of such great national importance, no decision can be taken without a previous reference to the responsible advisers of the Crown."

When the deputation was about to withdraw,

Mr O'CONNELL, addressing his Excellency, said that with reference to one of the resolutions passed by the committee—that which referred to the stoppage of distillation,—he was afraid there was a serious difficulty to be got over before its adoption, namely the injury it would be to the trader who had advanced his capital in the purchase of corn, spirits, &c.

The LORD LIEUTENANT briefly replied, that the observation of the gentleman who had spoken, was one deserving of much consideration, and one which had not been overlooked by the government when they had the matter under discussion.

The deputation then withdrew.

The gentry of Kerry are, after all, taking the most practical method of staving off the calamity of a famine. "The magnificent sum of £8,000," says the *Cork Reporter*, "has been subscribed in Killarney to purchase a stock of meal to save the people from the horrors of famine. It will be retailed to them in terms of the most advantageous character. The Earl of Kenmare, Mr Herbert, of Muckross, Mr O'Connell, Mr Galwey, Mr D. S. Lawlor, &c., have put down their names for large sums."

There is no doubt that Galway has been chosen by government as one of the sites for the new Colleges. This is thought to be a concession to Archbishop M'Hale.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting, on Monday, Mr O'Connell and Mr R. D. Browne indulged in violent attacks on the *Times*'s commissioner, who seems to be a standing stalking-horse in Conciliation hall. There were no allusions to the potato distemper, but the following resolution was passed in reference to the O'Connell tribute, during that gentleman's absence:—

"That the Loyal National Repeal Association deem it a paramount duty at this moment to call upon the people of Ireland to sustain with all their energies the collection of the O'Connell compensation fund, fixed for Sunday, the 16th. All members of this association, all lovers of the legislative independence of Ireland, are expected to unite in a combined exertion with the respected and patriotic clergy. Let the wrongs, the sufferings, and the triumphs of the past year, serve to animate to additional efforts on this occasion."

The rent for the week was about £386, including the American remittances.

CONFLAGRATION ON BOARD THE MARMORA.—The *Standard* publishes the following in a second edition:—"Cove of Cork, Nov. 2, half-past one, p.m.—The American screw-steamer, *Marmora*, Captain Page, thirty-six hours from Liverpool for Constantinople, has just arrived here, her coals having ignited ten hours after she left the former port. She has this moment brought up at the flag-ship, from which vessel marines and sailors have been sent to assist in extinguishing the flames, which, owing to the hatches having been closely battened down, have not yet broken through the deck. Signals have been made from her Majesty's ship *Crocodile*, and a gun fired for the immediate attendance of firemen, engines, &c. Admiral Sir H. Pigot is now going on board the *Marmora*, and it is reported she will be hauled alongside the dockyard-quay at high water (now young flood), when she will be scuttled."

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—The *Mail* of Monday evening thus announces an all-but successful attempt to assassinate a gentleman of high standing in the county of Fermanagh. "Ballyshannon, Nov. 2:—Mr Follett Barton, of Clonelly, was returning home on Friday evening from Colonel Barton's, near Kesh, in the county of Fermanagh, when about a mile from Kesh he was fired at from behind a wall, and was dangerously wounded with slugs in the chest, two of which took effect. The last accounts were, that internal hemorrhage had set in, and but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery."

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

| | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Beans | Pesa | Flour. |
|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|------|--------|
| English .. | 2730 | 2870 | 1620 | | | |
| Scotch.... | | | | | | |
| Irish | | | 7140 | | | |
| Foreign .. | 850 | | 6110 | | | |

Prices remain the same as on Monday.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines.....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines.....6s. 0d.
For every additional line.....4d.

Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Noncon." We will put his letter into the hands of the Anti-state-church Association.

"One who Loves Consistency" puts his case rather too nakedly. It contains, however, but too much truth.

"Neuter" does not suit us.

"W. N." A hoax, we should think.

"A Scotch Baptist." The matter is too late now for discussion—but, assuredly, we have no prejudices against his view of the case.

"A Layman" should write to the British Anti-state-church Association, and sign his name to his letter.

A Correspondent, dating from Oldham, has our hearty thanks—from Littledean, is informed that he has no choice but submission—from Latchingdon, that the publication of his letter, which, besides, is wholly devoid of public interest, would subject us to an action for libel.

All communications to the editor, or publisher, must be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars street, Fleet street.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1845.

SUMMARY.

THE expected order in council for the opening of our ports to the free importation of grain has not yet made its appearance. That it must be resorted to, the evidence becomes every day more convincing. Two or three cabinet councils have been held, but apparently without any decisive result. Another is convened for to-morrow. It seems to be agreed, however, on all hands, that the Corn Laws have come to the very brink of their fate. The *Mark Lane Express* accuses the landlords of having raised rents to an exorbitant amount by the operation of the protective system, and, having done so, of being callously indifferent to the ruin of the tenant-farmers. It strongly advises the latter to bestir themselves promptly, not to preserve monopoly, but to secure for themselves compensation. It seems also to be universally admitted that, if the ports are once opened, no power can again close them. Meanwhile the potato distemper extends its alarming ravages, and the extremity of the case has driven together the heads of all parties in Ireland to devise fitting remedies. Some of those remedies may appear extreme, but so is the disease which they are intended to meet. We are glad, however, to find that charity is not placed in the list. Nothing but justice is demanded; and the Irish people rather ask of government to put them into a position to help themselves than to receive help in the shape of alms. We regret to find that, on this side of the channel, the potato blight is becoming very prevalent, especially among that portion of the crop that has been stored for future use; while the successive advices from the north of Europe bring melancholy tidings of the defective yield of all descriptions of grain. Whatever measures, therefore, are adopted by government to ward off the awful calamity that threatens the nation should be taken promptly, if they are to prove efficacious, or even the suspension of the corn laws may prove but a trifling relief.

At this crisis the Anti-corn-law League have not been idle. A numerously-attended meeting of the free-traders of Manchester was held last week; at which Mr Cobden advised renewed efforts to make a final assault on the stronghold of monopoly. He strenuously deprecated any compromise, and advised his free-trade followers not to be too sanguine of their immediate triumph, but to ensure success by their own exertions. He announced that the League had determined to extend their operations among the county constituencies, and that they had fixed upon twelve counties to be visited by members of that body, with the especial object of attending to the parliamentary representation. It is to be hoped that the measure adopted by government will render this scheme useless, at least as far as the removal of the corn laws is concerned. If the giant monopoly is once removed, the landed interest will assuredly become the most zealous supporters of free trade. Once compel them to give up the exclusive and unjust privileges which they enjoy at the expense of the nation, and they will take care that all other vested interests are placed upon the same footing.

The remaining home news of the week is of a very meagre and uninteresting description. Her Majesty has been opening the new hall at Lincoln's Inn fields, which has been erected for the use of the legal profession. The event is only worthy of notice from the paltry indignity that was passed off upon the representatives of the press by the members of the bar. They appear

little wiser for the ignominious defeat they encountered in their late foolish conflict with the daily journals. The municipal bodies throughout the country have been busy during the past week with their annual elections, but these events have excited less interest than usual. Where contests have taken place, they have turned more upon matters of local interest than upon the political principles of the opposing parties.

Another Indian mail has arrived, brought by Lieutenant Waghorn, through Germany, by way of Trieste, instead of Marseilles, as heretofore. The intelligence is of little importance. Tranquillity prevailed in India; but the affairs of Lahore continued to be as embarrassed as ever. The Governor-general was on his way to the northern provinces, to assume the command of a large army, and probably interfere for the pacification, or perhaps the dismemberment, of the Punjab.

A few trifling successes by the French in Algiers, accompanied, as usual, by barbarous and disgraceful atrocities—the rapid progress of the German reformation—rumours, for the hundredth time repeated, of a final settlement relative to the marriage of the young Queen of Spain—and the disgraceful decision of the constituted authorities of the state of Ohio, in the outrage upon C. M. Clay, the anti-slavery writer, comprise the principal items of foreign intelligence.

REFLECTIONS TO FILL UP THE PAUSE.

NOTHING further has transpired on the question of the Corn laws. Ministers, as yet, have made no sign of their intentions. There have been Cabinet councils; but with what result, if any, the public have no means of ascertaining. One fact only is but too well known—Ireland has before her an appalling prospect. We are the less concerned, therefore, to spell out the policy of the Peel administration. An imperious necessity overrides their cherished plans. They must needs bow before the coming storm, or it will uproot them. The food-monopoly is marked out for destruction, by Heaven itself; and all serious attempts to preserve it will succeed only in bringing down vengeance upon those who are mad enough to venture upon them. The present, however, is a moment of awful pause. We shall avail ourselves of the interval for indulging in a few reflections.

The present crisis brings before us, in sharp relief, the folly of attempting, by human intermeddling, to control great Providential laws. In respect of all such undertakings, the wisdom of the wise is sure to come to nought. The statesmanship which essays to grapple with what God himself has placed beyond its reach, is essentially vulgar and ignorant. The absurdity of the Corn laws is to be matched only by their impiety. The very essence of them is non-intercourse between the nations of the earth. The principle which they embody, if consistently carried out, would extinguish commerce as a foe to human happiness. The existence of widely different climates, soils, and produce—the variety of national tastes, aptitudes, tendencies, employments—the irresistible instinct which prompts enterprise, and necessitates mutual converse—a thousand indications of this sort, combine to urge upon us the truth that, with nations, as with man, it is not good to be alone. And the penalties attached to the violation of this law, are so numerous, so severe, and so certain, that no people can isolate themselves from the great body of the human family for any considerable length of time. The Corn laws are the *fiat* of the aristocracy, in direct opposition to all the monitions of Providence. The very pith of their meaning is national segregation, in order to national independence. They declare one climate to be enough—and the produce of it sufficient for those who dwell therein—and, by implication, they arraign the wisdom of Him who presides over the seasons, who distributes sunshine or rain, heat or cold, barrenness or fertility, according to His will. They have been sustained by powerful interests, and defended by great intellects—but, in one short month, a worm fastens on their roots, and they die, as if by enchantment. They die—but both in life and in death they gender mischiefs which no legislative skill can reach.

Retribution evermore follows injustice. The present case is not likely to prove an exception. We look, indeed, for nothing in the shape of popular outbreak. The coarser instruments with which oppression was punished when nothing else would serve, are now displaced; but the punishment is not the less certain. The corn laws—the staff upon which the aristocracy leaned—like the reed, not merely fail, but pierce those who place their reliance on them. High rents have fostered extravagant habits; and what might be deemed a competence in one condition of life is ruin in another. The corn laws deal home to those who maintained them the same blow which they inflict upon the nation at large. The people who permitted them to remain upon the statute book, suddenly find themselves exposed to dangers which not even their immediate and total repeal can avert—the landlords who originated them are encumbered by

establishments they cannot put down in a moment, although obliged to consent to repeal. To many of them, therefore, ruin is in prospect. All their plans of aggrandisement have been based upon selfish legislation. They have made large sacrifices to place their own minions in power. In the strength of their success, they have bound themselves by engagements which only the continuance of monopoly can enable them to meet. They have cajoled their tenantry until their cajolery has become a proverb. They have worn the guise of generous professions, and are at length set down by all as the most intensely selfish and unscrupulous class in existence. They have staked their all upon the corn laws, and they will probably lose all—wealth, reputation, political influence, and exclusive privileges.

We look upon the present exigency, also, as pregnant with encouragement to all who are engaged in sowing the seeds of truth. Knowledge is power—and to enlighten a people is the shortest way to enfranchise them. It may be long ere that knowledge is turned to account. For a time it may seem impossible by any gear to connect the motive power with the machinery. But for a whole nation to know, is the most irresistible force with which for a statesman to contend—and seeming accident will, in all such cases, supply the connecting link between knowledge and action. What constitutes Sir Robert Peel's difficulty at this moment? We answer—the economical knowledge of the people. Ten years ago, the potato distemper would have necessitated nothing but charity—now it necessitates justice. Why this difference? Organised labour has been at work in diffusing instruction. Quacks can only practise upon the ignorant. The opening of the ports was once resorted to without the smallest misgiving as to the power of closing them again. It cannot be repeated without sealing the doom of the Corn laws. How is this? What new element of power has been summoned into play? Knowledge, we reply—merely knowledge. That may be easily done behind the back which no courage can achieve before the face. The intelligent on-looking of a whole nation renders many a customary deed of iniquity impossible. Sir Robert Peel knows that the people know—hence his weakness—and hence the necessity which will wring from him the abolition of the food monopoly. All reformers may gather encouragement from the present turn of affairs.

Again, as in the case of the Reform bill, we are reminded how great changes may have their fingers upon the very latch, when, to the apprehension of all parties, they are in the remote distance. "It cannot happen in my time," is a remark frequently made with a confidence which the event belies—and it is too often put forward to excuse inaction. Now, it is clearly impossible to say what political changes in the forward direction may not happen within the experience of the existing generation. Let us only do our part, and Providence will do His, not seldom when we least expect it. The means within our reach may be wholly inadequate—but we have only to persevere, and presently a new and unexpected class of means will come to our deliverance. *Aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera*. We commend this reflection to Complete Suffrage and Anti-state-church men. They need encouragement, and here they have it.

It would seem to us that aristocratic ascendancy is coming to the close of its career. The abolition of the Corn laws will, unquestionably, inflict upon it a severe blow—and will lay it more thoroughly bare to the force of other attacks. The insolence of power has, of late, outdone itself. One effectual humiliation will lay it prostrate. Legislative protection for agriculture being abandoned, what pretences will guarantee the future political subservience of the tenant farmers to their landlords? But we will not further speculate. The beginning of changes, as of strife, is like the letting out of water.

CLERICAL AND UNPAID MAGISTRATES.

WE have recently called attention to the proceedings of the bench of magistrates at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, in the case of a poor man imprisoned for the second time, and for an indefinite term, who was incapacitated by extreme poverty for the payment of a poor rate.

We have now before us a case of magisterial oppression, equally calculated to excite the indignation of the public. We refer to the recent conduct of the Loughborough bench, whose proceedings have long rendered them notorious alike for ignorant mismanagement and licentious tyranny. It appears that—

"Two young men, named Robert Sherwin and Thos Kemp, appealed against a conviction by the Rev. John Dudley, at Loughborough, on a charge of stealing apples from the garden of John Draycott, at Syston, a short time back. At the time this conviction caused a great deal of surprise; and both the appellants and their friends came to the court in the full confidence that their appeal would be successful. Scarcely, however, had the case been opened, when Mr Macaulay (for the respondent) took an objection to the notice of appeal, as being, in fact, no notice, for it spoke of the conviction as that of John Dudley, Esquire." The chairman said every-

body knew that Mr Dudley, of the Loughborough bench, was notoriously known as the Rev. John Dudley—[‘Notoriously, indeed,’ an elderly legal gentleman was heard to say, *sotto voce*], and, therefore, the appellation of ‘John Dudley, Esquire’ was clearly inapplicable to the ‘Rev. John Dudley,’ the Loughborough magistrate. The appeal could not, therefore, be entertained. The appellants were then called into court, and placed in the dock. The chairman told them that, owing to their having ‘wrongly instructed their legal adviser,’ their notice of appeal was *informal*, and it now only remained for the court to confirm the conviction of the respondent, and sentence them to six weeks’ hard labour each.”

Out of this scandalous occurrence two or three suggestions arise, which seem to us to claim the serious consideration of the public.

1. A half-forgotten actor on the political stage once on a time delivered a speech, of six hours’ duration, on common law reform, in the course of which he instructed the legislature that the functions of a clergyman were good, and that the functions of a magistrate were good, but that the combination of the two produced as deleterious a compound as it is easy to imagine. The truth of this observation must, we think, be obvious to every one who has acquainted himself with what is nicknamed the administration of justice in our rural districts. Is there a magistrate dragged tamely at the tail of a landholding chairman of petty sessions, through all the mire of vindictive meanness? Ask his name—with scarcely an exception, you will find him the village parson. Is there an atrocious game law conviction, in which all evidence to time, place, and previous character sinks beneath the iron influence of the squire? Ten to one, the judge is the rubicund pluralist—the fit successor to the Jeffries of the mythological Hades:

“Castigatque auditque dolos subigitque fateri.”

This of itself would be bad enough, that a dependant, expectant, and utterly unqualified class of men, cap in hand to squires, and the ready tools of ecclesiastical patrons, should hold in their hands the liberties and interests of the honest poor. This, we say, is bad enough; but that the very accident of the omission of that much misplaced epithet “The Reverend,” should, as in the case before us, quash the appeal of innocence against the decisions of pampered and superannuated stupidity—that the notorious Dudley should hide the blunders of his administration behind the impenetrable density of his clerical character—that the fate of the innocent should be decided by a casual and most natural mistake, through which a title which would grace the most illustrious of mankind was omitted from the style of a dull and unknown rustic—this is an insult to common sense and public opinion, and which loudly calls for the prompt interference of government.

The weekly multiplication of cases of petty tyranny similar to this, must unquestionably have the effect of calling the attention of the legislature to this wide-spread abuse. In the cases of summary magisterial jurisdiction, three qualifications at least appear to be indispensable, viz., legal and intellectual competency, thorough impartiality and integrity, and direct and full responsibility. We venture to affirm that with respect to a large proportion of our unpaid magistrates, not one of these conditions is fulfilled. As to the first, we need not characterise the intellectual condition of the large proportion of our rural magistrates. Where the scent lies, and where the evidence lies, are two widely different questions; and a large number of magistrates, whose decisions on the qualifications of a pointer would be without appeal, are notoriously just as well acquainted with acts of parliament as if they were written in Chinese. In the next place, their very position almost precludes, in many cases, the possibility of an independent and impartial judgment. The land of the prosecutor, Sir Simeon Grindem, adjoins the estates of his friend the Chairman, while the only other magistrate on the bench owes to the said Sir Simeon the plethoric rectory of Fudley-cum-Pipes. May not the examination of witnesses be dispensed with as a waste of time?

As little need a question be raised with respect to the responsibility of such magistrates. Not one-fiftieth part of their proceedings in rural districts ever comes before the eyes of the public; not one in a hundred of the victims of their caprice and cruelty, has the means or opportunity of bringing his case before the legislature or the public; and not one in a thousand would dare to avail himself of such means, even if he possessed them. Add to this the aristocratic dignity of unpaid service, and magisterial responsibility is an empty fallacy.

We know the immense amount of influence engaged on the part of this corrupt and oppressive system; but we also know the omnipotence of public opinion, and we earnestly call on all the friends of justice and humanity to hold themselves in readiness to support a motion for inquiry into the abuses of our magisterial system, which we have reason to believe will be brought forward in the next session of parliament.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

STEAMERS’ BOATS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

In the account of the wreck of the Margaret, Hull and Hamburg steam-packet, we find:—

“The long boat was launched, and attempts were made to reach the shore, but, owing to its crowded state and the violent surf, it capsized, and every soul in it met with a watery grave.”

This is always the fate of a boat or boats overcrowded in a heavy sea. Indeed, when we read that the jolly boat or the long boat was launched, it is hardly necessary to proceed, for the end of the sentence is sure to contain the statement of the loss.

The passengers see that the boats cannot contain all, and make a rush into them. Often the consequence is, that they are swamped alongside; but if they escape that accident, they are too crowded and deep in the water to live in a heavy sea.

The ordinary boats are not of a size or build for safety in such circumstances. The paddle-box boats have never failed; but the proprietors of steamers grudge the small expense of providing them, and the public are so thoughtless and careless as not to insist on what is necessary to safety.

The paddle-box boats must be proportionate in size to that of the vessel, and consequently to the greatest number of passengers she is likely to carry. They must, also, be broad and flat floored, which render them stiff and fit to encounter a heavy surf.

People in circumstances of danger, seeing that these boats have ample room for all, would probably not make a rush; or, if they did, the boats, from their great beam, would be able to bear it, and would not upset. They have, in every instance of shipwreck but one, saved all lives, and property besides. The only exception we are aware of was that of the West India packet lost in Corunna bay. In that instance the people saved owed their deliverance to a paddle-box boat, and all would have been saved if the second boat could have been launched, but, by a culpable neglect, the tackle was not ready, the falls not rove.

The Transit, Hull steam-packet, battled through the gale in which the Margaret was lost, but she was in great danger, and her best boat was washed from the deck, another accident to which ordinary boats are liable, and which cannot happen to the paddle-box boat, fitted and secured as it is. But the best boat of the Transit was probably one that would not safely have held a dozen people, and which, in extremity, would most probably have shared the fate of the Margaret’s boat.

The adoption of the paddle-box boat should be compulsory. The ordinary boats are a false reliance altogether for the reasons we have stated.

To revert to the wreck of the Margaret. It strikes us that there are more losses of packets from Hull than any other port in the United Kingdom, and that the fact calls for some inquiry.

GREGARIOUS AVARICE.

(From the *Spectator*.)

If you would see the real ugliness of railway speculation, go to a meeting of some respectable company. The scene is the largest hall in some crack London tavern. The body of the apartment—the spacious music-gallery—is crammed with proprietors. They are substantial men. Three moustaches may be detected on a close scrutiny—one coat with suspicious-looking lapels of sumptuous velvet ostentatiously folded back—one huge double breast-pin, of paltry stones, on a frayed and faded neckcloth; but the mass consists of seemingly bourgeois, with shrewd, healthy, pleasant countenances, well-arrayed in broad cloth. They are, in outward appearance, the élite of the trading and manufacturing class. They are obviously in a state of high excitement. Groups start up in different parts of the hall, and look eagerly towards the outskirts of the crowd whenever a rustle is heard. At last the whole mass rises with a simultaneous cheer. A shrewd, hard-featured man—preceded and followed by a dozen well-dressed attendants, proud as peacocks of their proximity—enters, and takes the chair. Amid rapturous applause he proceeds to develop the course of action recommended by himself or his brother directors. It evinces no comprehensive views of general utility—not even a high degree of mechanical skill. It is merely a sample of skilful jobbing on a grand scale—dexterous reconciliation of discordant selfish interests in order to bring a numerous body to work together. And its great recommendation is, that it will raise the price of shares. The imitative herd, who speculate without knowledge, merely through greed because they see others gain, could place their necks beneath the tread of their instructor, or carry him on their shoulders. They gloat upon him with admiring glances; they subscribe thousands to his testimonial. And yet he is not even an inventor or improver of the system by which they hope to profit. His talent is simply the cleverness or luck to hit on profitable schemes, or to associate himself with those most likely to win. In the age of Elizabeth, Spenser and Jonson unconsciously breathed a spirit of poetry into their conceptions of Mammon; but the incarnation of Mammon in our age—the last avatar of the Brahma of Avarice—is merely grasping, greedy, imitative; there is nothing of intellect or imagination about it. A scene such as we have been describing, and have lately witnessed, does not excite indignation, but a melancholy contempt.

We have the authority of Sir Richard Vyvyan M.P., for stating that the *Vestiges of Creation*, the authorship of which has been attributed to so many persons, was not written by the hon. baronet; and that, notwithstanding the time which has elapsed since its publication, he has not been able to ascertain the name of its author.—*Times*.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We regret to state, that the Premier is suffering from an attack of gout in the feet, which prevented the right hon. baronet being present at the opening of the new hall and library, Lincoln’s inn, by her Majesty, on Thursday. Accounts on Monday state, that the right hon. baronet was much better.

OPENING THE PORTS.—Memorials to government in favour of suspending all duties on grain have been adopted during the past week by the town council of Hull, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the inhabitants of Norwich, and a public meeting at Newbury. A public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow is to hold this day on the same subject. In the absence of any definite intelligence on this important subject, the following appeared in the *Globe* of Friday last:—“A most important rumour circulates in select circles in the city relative to the terms on which foreign grain and flour are to be admitted for home consumption by the order in council. If we are correctly informed, the following will be the scale laid down:—Wheat, 4s.; barley, 2s.; oats, 1s.; beans and peas, 2s. per quarter; and flour 2s. per sack. This order will release about one million quarters of grain and flour in bond in the United Kingdom, 170,000 barrels of flour on the way from the United States, 150,000 barrels from Canada, and 60,000 quarters of wheat from the Baltic, besides other supplies, which may perhaps reach before the winter sets in. The duty to day is returned at 16s. The rumour was, however, generally discredited.”

ADMISSION OF INDIAN CORN.—The chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, has received a letter from Lord Sandon, expressing his lordship’s approval of the memorial to the privy council in favour of admitting Indian corn. His lordship thinks that such a course on the part of our government would greatly strengthen in America the hands of those who advocate the relaxation of the tariff.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.—We have heard, during the last few days, from a quarter that we think may be depended on, that Mr Maclean, the American ambassador, has come over to England, authorised to enter into arrangements with our government for the freest possible commercial intercourse between the two countries; and to offer a great reduction, or even total abolition, of the import duties on British manufactures, provided we do the same by the American native produce.—*Leeds Times*.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—By the Lunacy act of last session, the several counties in England are to erect, or to join with neighbouring counties in erecting, asylums for lunatics, which asylums are to be visited by the magistracy several times in a year. In the event of non-compliance in an erection, government will order the building to be commenced.

REPRESENTATION OF WINDSOR.—MONDAY EVENING.—The writ, which was expected to have been received by the Mayor this morning, not having arrived up to nine o’clock this evening, it will be impossible for the day of the nomination to be fixed for any earlier period than Saturday next. That, however, being market-day, it is most probable that nothing will be done in furthering the election until Tuesday next. Several meetings are to take place this week. The canvassing on behalf of Colonel Reid and Mr Walter proceeded on Saturday as usual; the friends of both candidates being industriously engaged during the day. There are about one hundred unpledged votes, and, according to report, Mr Walter is gaining on his opponent. The contest will, no doubt, be severe.

ACTIVITY IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL.—During the past week sixty additional artisans have been entered in the royal carriage department, consisting of smiths, wheelwrights, and carpenters. This activity is consequent upon the operations for putting the sea-ports and other maritime fortresses into a state of complete repair, so as to place the country in a state of defence. Orders have been received to get the armaments for the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ready with all possible despatch; and similar orders are expected with regard to the dockyards of Sheerness and Pembroke.

Such is the demand, at the present time, for shipwrights, at her Majesty’s dock-yards at Portsmouth, that our city is placarded, offering liberal wages and a free passage to forty good workmen.—*Chester Courant*.

CABINET COUNCILS were held at Sir R. Peel’s residence on Friday and Saturday, probably to consider the question of opening the ports. The result of their deliberations has not yet been announced.

THE DESPAIRING AGRICULTURALISTS.—Has the fortress of protection at Chelmsford capitulated? Are the one hundred and thirty protection societies prepared quietly to lay down their arms, and permit the League to march in with flying colours? If not, let them be up and doing. Ere another week it may be too late. With protection will vanish the reputation of Essex, and the knell of the Cambridge Farmers’ Society will be tolled. If those who in the latter days have gained a reputation as being sincere in their advocacy of the cause of the farmers, thereby supplanting the quondam “farmer’s friends,” shall have become converts to the principles of “common sense,” let them manfully and honourably stand forward, and declare the fact, and not practise that system of delusion which they so much deprecated in others. It would, indeed, be a sad spectacle to see such men branded as traitors to the cause; “but peradventure they sleep, and must be awaked.” We trust our “cry” may effectually “awake” them.—*Mark Lane Express*.

WEEKLY HALF-DAY HOLIDAY.—The weekly half-day holiday is being adopted by a large proportion of the trades in Manchester. Amongst others, the carpenters and joiners have come to an agreement with their employers to leave work at twelve o’clock on Saturday, instead of, as heretofore, at four o’clock in the afternoon.

LEAGUE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

The Free Trade hall in Manchester was crowded on Wednesday evening by an "aggregate meeting" of the Anti-corn-law League; Mr George Wilson in the chair. This meeting was held to receive a statement as to the position of the League; but some documents not having arrived, the formal statement was postponed. Mr COBDEN delivered a speech comprising less of direct statement or exposition than of miscellaneous remarks; but it was as clever and effective as might be expected from the speaker. One of his leading topics was the state and prospects of Ireland:—

We are told that, in a country where the great bulk of the population are always upon the verge of famine—where that gaunt spectre now threatens to stalk through the land—misery, starvation, and even death, may be the portion of millions of our fellow-countrymen in Ireland. Now, what is the remedy for this? We do not come to talk about the principle which is applicable to all times and seasons; but what, I ask, is the natural and obvious remedy against the gaunt famine that threatens a country like Ireland? You would say, "Open wide the ports, and admit the bread of the whole world to feed the people" [cheers]. That is the obvious and natural remedy—that is the remedy which an unenlightened despot would at once fly to. Witness Russia, witness Prussia, witness Germany, Holland, and Belgium: these governments have not waited, but when their people have been threatened with want they have at once thrown open their ports, and, in some cases, stopped exportation in order to supply their people with abundance of the first necessities of life. Why has not our government taken a similar course? Why have they waited to learn Christianity from the Turk, or humanity from the Russian? Is it because our government is less merciful than that of the Mahometan Sultan? Is it that our boasted constitutional power is less humane than that of the despot of Russia? Or is it that our prime minister, who holds the responsible position of sultan in this country—is it because he is afraid that if he takes the step—the obvious, and natural, and necessary step—he will not have the support of the country in throwing open the ports of this kingdom to foreign corn? If that be his doubt, we meet here to give him the support which we can give him. I hesitate not to say that, whatever may be the attempts of the aristocracy to thwart the minister in taking that course, there is popular power enough in the country to support him in that act of humanity. We support him here in this magnificent meeting. What we say, South Lancashire will say whenever he appeals to it. We speak the voice of the West Riding of Yorkshire whenever he chooses; and Middlesex will endorse what we say in this hall [repeated cheers]. You have animated the hearts and hopes of this empire; and a minister, having the support of the vast multitude in this country—having their intelligence at his back, which he may have whenever he chooses to draw upon it—I say he is a criminal and a poltroon if he hesitates a whit.

And Sir Robert Peel has the power, because his party cannot do without him:—

Let anybody sit in the House of Commons, as we do, opposite to Sir Robert Peel, and watch the proceedings of his party. He comes down to the house night after night. With the exception of his colleague, Sir James Graham, the whole of the side of the House upon which they sit may be called a dreary waste as far as statesmanship is concerned. Sir James Graham, although I admit he has manifested great administrative talents, has not exactly arrived at that state of personal popularity in this country that he can take Sir Robert Peel's place. Sir Robert Peel is, therefore, despotic with his party; and, with the power he possesses, he must be content to take the responsibility which attaches to power. I need not tell you that the word "responsibility" has an ugly and sinister sound in the ears of the Prime Minister; but let us be understood—by responsibility we mean moral responsibility. He is responsible to his country—he will be responsible to history, if he fails upon this occasion in taking that step which he is bound to take to save a large portion of the people of this country from famine.

Mr Cobden did not wish the free-traders, because foreign corn will be admitted, to throw up their caps and consider the question as "settled":—

I do not exactly see my way to the settlement of this question yet; I wish I did. I do not think the opening of the ports will settle this question. We had the ports opened in 1826; but they passed a new corn law in 1828, with all its horrible iniquities. It is not because Ireland wants feeding that we shall necessarily have a repeal of the corn laws. Ireland has been in a state of semi-famine for the last thirty years; and, in 1822, you had subscriptions in England—every church was thrown open—you had £250,000 raised in England, and sent to Ireland, to save the two provinces of Connaught and Munster from a state of actual famine. But nobody said a word about repealing the corn laws then; not the slightest syllable was said about relieving the people of Ireland by admitting foreign corn; and what I wish to impress upon you now is this, that it is not the opening of the ports alone we want, but we want to set our backs against them to prevent them from ever being shut again. Do you not think we may find some arguments nearer home in favour of the principle we are advocating? [cries of "Yes."] I believe many of you are brought here because you have an idea that things are not looking quite so promising as they have been in Lancashire [cries of "Hear, hear"]. You are not arrived exactly at that state they are in in Ireland; but what is the price of oatmeal? I believe that what used to be a guinea is now 35s.; and I believe, too, that flour has advanced fifty per cent.—that the flour which used to cost 1s. 8d. is now selling at 2s. 6d. Am I right? [cries of "Yes, yes."] Then you have bread still dearer—because flour makes more than its own weight in bread, I believe; and every man who is now spending half-a-crown in bread is just getting one-third less for it than he did this time twelvemonth. Every man will then have one-third less to spend upon the other things which he uses. We have come to the old story again—if he has so much more to spend in what he eats, he will have less to spend in what he wears; and if there is more goes to the baker, and through him to the miller, there will be less to go to the draper and to the wholesale dealer. You will then have less work, while you will

have more to pay for your food. Then the masters cry out at their short profits: then there will be no more strikes for higher wages. It is the old thing coming round again; and I believe many of you here have felt it, and that you are come here to see whether you are likely to get rid of this thing. It will not be got rid of, however, by throwing up your caps, or because a lord has written a very ambiguous sort of a letter, or because another honourable gentleman makes a speech that you cannot tell what he means—and, indeed, he does not appear very clearly to comprehend it himself. You must not throw up your caps and fancy you are going to have the corn law abolished without thinking of it, by any such adventitious aid as that. It will have to be done by your own right arms, if it is done at all.

There is a new class in the country deeply interested in this question:—

Now I wonder if we have any people here that have got any interest in railways? [loud laughter and cheers]. I should think, judging by that response, that almost every lady and gentleman who has come here has a little sympathy in that direction. Now the railway people have got 'a king.' Kings sometimes make speeches, though we never expect much from kings' speeches. Cobbett once wrote a grammar for the purpose of teaching statesmen how to write better kings' speeches; but I do not think that your railway kings have studied that grammar. You have a 'king,' and he rails at the League. He is given to railing, and he calls the League a selfish body; he denounces us. I think your 'king' and his subjects are more deeply interested just now in the success of the League than any other class of the community. Did you ever take a look at the trains starting from the Leeds or Sheffield station, or out by Ashton? You who have got shares in railways, just go and take stock of your business: see who your customers are; inquire from the secretary or one of the directors how much they receive for first-class passengers, how much for second-class, and how much for third-class; and then you will be able to understand how much you are indebted to the working-classes for the prosperity of your lines. Learn where the cheap trains go, how much they carry, and how much they pay, and then just make a little calculation. Here is John Thomas, his wife, and seven children; they earn together a guinea a week: his wife comes and says, 'John, I'm paying 3s. 2d. more for flour than I did three months ago.' 'Then,' says John, 'we must give up the trip to Alderley—we shall not be able to take that.' Go and tell your 'king' this. They sometimes call him Buonaparte: recollect that a man may be a Napoleon among navigators and only a navigator among statesmen. He is a 'king'—they call him a king: I am not happy at nicknames, but I will give him a title. He shall be one of those pasteboard potentates that shuffle and cut and win tricks—call him 'the King of Spades' [bursts of laughter]. I do not know how it is, but there is nobody who attacks the League but you may be almost certain, whatever fame and reputation they had before—you may take it for granted, I say, that that man is at the end of his tether, he is just at the brink of the precipice, and all his public fame and character goes overboard. We were attacked by an ex-chancellor once, and what a figure he has been cutting in *Punch* ever since! Then we have had ministers attacking us, ex-ministers too, who thought we should be mad if we persevered for free-trade. What is become of them? Depend upon it, the people will be afraid of running their heads against that stone wall called the Anti-corn-law League.

It is generally allowed that the present corn-law cannot stand; but what is to be substituted?—

Are we to have another corn-law? [loud cries of "No, no!"] Are we to have a sliding-scale or a fixed duty? ["No, no."] Only think of the number of corn-laws we have had during the last few years! The present has been in operation four years, and now we are talking of getting rid of it. Why is it so? Because just now there is a probability of scarcity: we want food, and it stands in the way of our obtaining it. It is a law at once unnatural, impolitic, and inexpedient, and meant only to suit the pockets of those who are interested in its continuance. There will be attempts made to cheat us out of the demand we make; and there is every probability that those attempts will succeed, unless we as free-traders stand fast to the principle we have espoused, by showing to our opponents that we are neither to be used nor abused by the acceptance of either a sliding-scale or a fixed duty.

Towards the close of his speech, Mr Cobden did make some positive statements:—

We have done something already by resorting to the weapons of war which have been already referred to—the forty-shilling freeholders. We called upon the West Riding people this time twelve months, and we asked them to qualify 2,000 people, to rescue that county from the grasp of monopoly: they have nobly responded to that call. They have put 2,300 upon the register. They have converted the majority that formerly existed in favour of monopoly of 1,100 into a majority of 1,600 for free trade. Now, I ask them not to rest satisfied there. I ask them to go on again, and by the same process qualify 2,000 more by the 31st of next January; for if they do that they will save themselves much trouble and expense at the next election. An election must come in twelve months, or a little more. A contest for the West Riding of Yorkshire will cost each party £10,000; and by the expenditure of £1,000 between now and the 31st of January, our friends may induce as many more to buy freeholds as will render a contest hopeless, and thus save themselves the expense. I ask them to put themselves in the same position as South Lancashire. We have a majority of 3,000 in South Lancashire. Mark the extraordinary change that we have witnessed. In 1841, at the dissolution of the Liberal government, the Whig committee of that time took the registration books in hand, and looked at them with the view of contesting the county: they found, if they had contested it, they would have been in a minority of 2,000. Four years have elapsed; the League took the registration in hand—South Lancashire was wholly abandoned by the so-called Whig party—the League took the registration in hand, and in four years the minority of 2,000 has been converted into a majority of 3,000. You will have no contest in South Lancashire. We have a majority in the Manchester polling-district alone, large enough to cover the monopolist majority in all the districts where they have one. We made an appeal to North Cheshire. We asked them to qualify, to put themselves into a ma-

jority; and they have done so. We will hear the particulars when the time comes. Middlesex we have won; South Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, North Cheshire, South Staffordshire, North Lancashire. This is nothing but a basis. This is only the basis of our operations to begin with. Having done what we can down here, we must now appeal to the country at large to follow our example. Wherever there is a man above the rank of an unskilled labourer, whether a shopkeeper, a man of the middle class, or of the skilled working class, that has not got a county vote, or is not striving to accumulate enough to get one, let us point the finger of scorn at him, and show him that he is not fit to be a freeman. It is an avenue by which we may obtain the recesses of power, and possess ourselves of other constitutional rights which we are entitled to possess. They cry shame upon us for inviting the people to qualify. Why, the revising barristers everywhere have not only passed the qualifications that have been made, and have not only admitted them to be strictly legal and right, but they have gone out of their way and said that they considered it honourable for men to purchase property with a view of acquiring the franchise. For myself and friends, I may say that we consider it our duty to enlist as many of the counties as possible in the cause of free trade: we have a list of twenty, and we intend to visit every one of them. We will have them organised on the plan that has been so successful in South Lancashire, under the superintendence of our excellent chairman. I mention this to account to our friends for the neglect of many visits we may have been expected to pay in various quarters.

Speeches were also delivered by Mr Ashworth, Mr Bright, and Mr Brookes; and the meeting broke up at ten o'clock, after a sitting of two hours and a half.

A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL was held on Thursday. The Lord Mayor reported that on the previous day he had held in the Guildhall a court of governors of the various hospitals; which was attended by about twenty governors. Answers to the demand for amended lists of governors were received; Christ's hospital replied that the lists had been delivered on St Matthew's day, according to the ancient custom; Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals, that a return should be made to the court of governors in Christ's hospital, and not in the Guildhall; St Thomas's took further time for consideration. At the court of governors, two members observed that there were not present the requisite number to constitute a legal court (thirty-two, including four aldermen); but the Lord Mayor said he had summoned a sufficient number. The Lord Mayor having ceased, Mr Lott moved, "that the whole matter be referred to the Royal Hospitals committee, with power to consult counsel thereon;" which was agreed to. The court of common council then proceeded to other business; but it being observed that only one alderman was present besides the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor declared that there was no court, and the sitting terminated.—On Monday another meeting of the common council was held. Mr R. L. Jones reported from the Improvement committee that they had selected two plans, which they considered would be great improvements, and beneficial to the inhabitants of the city of London—one for forming a street from the south end of Water lane, now called Whitefriars street, and the other in the Old Bailey, from the south side of the New Inn to the south side of Prujean-square; and they recommended that they should be empowered to give the necessary notices of an application to parliament for an act to carry the same into effect. The report was agreed to by a large majority. Mr Jones then brought up the report of the committee on railways. The committee had most strictly investigated the subject of the introduction of railways into Farringdon street, as suggested by the petitions which had been presented at a former court, and they came to the opinion that there was no part of the City so well adapted for a great terminus as Farringdon street. A long discussion ensued; two amendments were proposed, negating the report; but the report was ultimately agreed to, with Mr Wire's amendment as a rider to it, which provided that the railway companies should furnish the court with plans for their approval.

THE RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—Charles George Maynard and Daniel Garratt, were, on Monday, convicted of various robberies of passengers' luggage on railways at the Central Criminal Court. Against the latter there were eight charges of felony. Both the prisoners were sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—We observe, from the Irish papers, that Mr Simpson, of Edinburgh, delivered a lecture last Saturday evening, in the Belfast theatre, to a crowded audience, in which many people of high rank were present. His subject was the improvement of the condition of the working classes. A requisition, with 7,542 signatures and an address, were presented to him by a deputation of working men. The lecture was listened to with deep attention, and applauded enthusiastically.

THE LATE COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—BRISTOL, OCT. 31.—The inquest on the bodies of the five unfortunate men killed by the breaking of the bucket chain in the Soundwell collieries, was held this day at the Horse-shoe inn, Downend, before Mr W. J. Ellis, coroner for the county, and a highly respectable jury. After a lengthened inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The following addition was made to the verdict:—"That the jury cannot refrain from expressing their opinion that there has been very great neglect on the part of the proprietor of the pit, Samuel Whittack, Esq., and the bailiff, Charles Stone, for not having provided a sufficient rope for the safety of the men in ascending and descending the said pit."

INDIA AND CHINA.

An over-land Bombay mail to the 1st October has been received; and the most remarkable thing about it is the channel by which it has come. Mr Wag-horn, under the auspices of the Austrian government, has attempted a new route: he left Bombay by the English steamer, and came by the usual way as far as Alexandria; thence he started in an Austrian steamer for Trieste; and, travelling through Germany, he has reached London before the arrival of the express through France.

The news by this mail is very scanty. India was generally tranquil; and so was Scinde. In the Punjab, Peshora Singh had been compelled, or induced, to evacuate the fort of Attock; and was marching for Lahore, in order, it was supposed, to wrest the viceroyship from Jowahir Singh. Meanwhile, the Governor-general had left Calcutta for the Upper Provinces about the appointed time—namely, on the 22nd September; and he was attended by an army of 32,000 infantry, and 6,000 cavalry, with 140 guns.

Sir T. H. Maddock was to be Deputy-governor of Bengal in the absence of Sir Henry Hardinge.

The fall of rain has been unsatisfactory: in parts of the Bengal Presidency too much, and in the greater portions of that of Bombay too little. Fearful consequences were anticipated.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the French government have received despatches from China of a recent date. The ratifications of the treaty of commerce, concluded on the 24th October, 1844, at Whampoa, between the plenipotentiaries of the King of the French and the Emperor of China, were exchanged on the 25th August last at Taipahui, near the Bogue, in the palace of the Admiral who commands the Chinese forces in the Canton river. At the same time M. Lagréné received an official copy of a decree by which the Emperor of China revoked the penalties in force against the Chinese who had embraced Christianity, and authorised them to profess their religion publicly.

A file of the *China Mail* which we have received, (to the 3rd July, with one number for the 28th August,) mentions measures in progress for facilitating the settlement of native Chinese merchants at Hong-kong. The same journal reports the arrival of several trading-junks at the island from time to time; the small but promising beginning of a rising trade.

THE GAME LAWS.—At the Tring Agricultural Association meeting on Tuesday, Mr Houghton, the vice-president of the society, thus expresses himself:—"I stand here as one of the largest occupiers of land in the kingdom. It is not only unfair, but absolutely dishonest, for a landlord to take rent for a farm, and then to stock it with game [cheers]. I have stated this before a committee of the House of Commons, and will avow it on all occasions. It is dishonest of landlords to stock farms with vermin. Plenty of game might do for the landlords, but it would not do for him. If the aristocracy needed battues, let them keep their game and shoot at it through the key-hole." We understand that Mr Houghton farms nearly 4,000 acres of land.

RAISING OF THE CITY BLOCKADE.—The *Globe* says:—"It is stated officially that the thoroughfare of Fleet street and Temple bar will be opened on Wednesday next [this day], after being closed for upwards of one month. The cost of the sewer when completed will be upwards of £2,500."

PROGRESS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—It is one of the most encouraging features of the times, that those valuable institutions, called Mechanics' Institutes, designed for the mental improvement of the industrious classes, are now multiplying on every side. In Yorkshire, the opening of new Institutes, and the annual meeting of Institutes previously existing, constitute no mean part of the intelligence of the day. It is but a few weeks since the anniversary of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Bradford, under the presidency of that zealous friend of education, Mr Wyse, M.P.; on which occasion most of the associated Institutes were reported to be in a prosperous state, and four were added to the Union. We have no doubt that the meetings of the Yorkshire Union have given a great stimulus to the formation, as well as to the more vigorous and successful management, of such institutions. Since that time, the flourishing Mechanics' Institute at Huddersfield has held its meeting under the presidency of the Hon. John Stewart Wortley: yesterday week, the re-organised Doncaster Mechanics' Institute met in extraordinary force, Mr Edmund B. Denison, M.P., in the chair, and was addressed by several scientific and literary men: the Halifax, Bradford, Wakefield, Sheffield, and Morley Institutes have recently held public meetings: the Leeds Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society has opened its session with from 1,000 to 1,100 members: a fortnight back, the Ripon Institute gathered extremely well: the week before last, a new Institute was formed in Saddleworth; next week a new Institute is to be opened in Elland, and the Kirkstall Institute is to hold its soirée under the presidency of Mr James G. Marshall: within a few months, Institutes have been established at Holmfirth, Honley, Rastrick and Brighouse, High Green, near Sheffield, Kirkstall, and several other places.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Friday night's *Gazette* notifies that the French and English forces under Rear-Admiral Lainé and Rear-Admiral Inglefield had instituted a strict blockade of Bucco and of the ports of the oriental Republic which are occupied by General Oribe, commencing on the 1st of August last.

OPENING OF THE NEW HALL, LINCOLN'S INN, BY HER MAJESTY.

Lincoln's inn New hall was opened on Thursday by her Majesty, her royal consort, and some of the first nobility in the country, with great form and ceremony. Within two years and a half, the whole pile of buildings, more elaborate in design and superior in execution than any of the halls of the other inns of Court, has been not only raised from the ground, but decorated and furnished completely. Her Majesty and her illustrious consort, escorted by a detachment of life guards, arrived at the hall soon after one, and were received at the south entrance by the Treasurer, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, and most of the benchers of the inn, who attended her Majesty through the centre of the hall into the vestibule. Her Majesty, who looked extremely well, was dressed in a blue bonnet with blue feathers, a rich Indian shawl of scarlet and gold, and a white lace dress. Her Majesty was accompanied through the hall by her Royal consort, who wore a field-marshal's uniform, by some of her ladies in waiting, and by several of the officers of the household. The Queen being seated in the library in the chair of state, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert on her left hand, the treasurer read the address from the society, and presented the same to her Majesty, to which her Majesty gave the following answer:—

"I receive with cordial satisfaction this dutiful address."

"My beloved consort and I have accepted, with pleasure, your invitation; for I recognise the services rendered to the Crown, at various periods of our history, by distinguished members of this society; and I gladly testify my respect for the profession of the law, by which I am aided in administering justice, and in maintaining the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of my people."

"I congratulate you on the completion of this noble edifice: it is worthy of the memory of your predecessors, and the station which you occupy in connexion with the bar of England."

"I sincerely hope that learning may flourish, and that virtue and talent may rise to eminence within these walls."

After the conclusion of a *déjeuner*, the Treasurer, by the permission of her Majesty, proposed the Queen's health, which was drunk amid the loudest plaudits. Then followed that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales. The hearty manner with which her Majesty joined in these two latter toasts, produced the most enthusiastic cheering. The gallery of the hall was densely crowded by ladies. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert seemed highly delighted with the entertainment of the day.

The *Times* is very indignant at the treatment of the reporters by the benchers. "The public will scarcely believe it possible," says that journal, "that the benchers of Lincoln's inn should have forwarded invitations to the members of the press for the mere purpose of insulting them. Such, however, is the fact, for cards were sent to the morning journals for the admission of their representatives to the ceremony of the opening of the new hall, and on the arrival of the gentlemen to whom the duty of furnishing reports had been entrusted, they were sent among the waiters, into a position from which any convenient view of the proceedings was utterly impracticable. The members of the press retired, of course, in a body from the hall, into which they had been invited by the volunteered cards of admission from the benchers, who would appear to have committed the mean trick of leading the representatives of the journals into a snare, by a show of courtesy, which was to end in gross insult."

THE SCAFFOLD AND THE SWORD.—Two lectures were delivered in Gateshead on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, in the Independent chapel at the foot of Grosvenor street, by the Rev. G. W. McCree, Baptist minister, Monkwearmouth—the first on capital punishments, the second on war. At the conclusion of his lecture on Tuesday evening, Mr McCree submitted to the consideration of his audience a memorial to the Queen (now lying for signature at the *Observer* office), expressing an opinion "that capital punishments had proved ineffectual to diminish crime, lessened the regard for human life, brutalised the minds of the spectators, and were opposed to the merciful and benign spirit of the Christian religion," and "implored her Majesty to extend her royal prerogative of mercy to the seven foreign seamen now lying in Exeter gaol under sentence of death for murder, and thus allow them full opportunity for repentance, and for proving their sincerity by amendment of conduct and preparation for a life to come." In the course of his lecture, the rev. gentleman recommended to public favour a Glasgow periodical, which we have more than once noticed with approbation—viz., "The Magazine of Popular Information on Secondary and Capital Punishments." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr McCree for his services, and the audience separated. On Wednesday the lecturer took up the subject of war.—*Abridged from the Gateshead Observer*.

THE CASE OF THOMAS LAKIN.—We are happy to announce, that poor Thomas Lakin, whose case has caused so much interest with humane portion of the public, was discharged from Leicester gaol on the 11th ult.; the poor-rate of which he was the victim, amounting to 5s. 4d., having been paid.

SUGAR.—It is highly interesting and satisfactory to learn that the imports of sugar into Great Britain up to this time exceed those of 1844 by 24,000 tons, of which 10,790 are from the West Indies, 7,000 from the Mauritius, 4,500 from the East Indies, and 2,000 foreign, produced by free labour.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND SLAVERY.—In a letter from New York to Mr Scoble, of the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr Phelps writes as follows:—"From the *Reporter* you have learned the former course of the American Board in respect to the great question. This is the great missionary body of this country. It is sustained by the Congregational, the New School Presbyterian, and the Dutch Reformed Denominations. Up to the present year, though often memorialised on the subject, it has steadily refused to do anything which should assert or imply the sinfulness or moral evil of slavery. On the contrary, it has elected slaveholders as corporate members, employed slaveholders as agents and missionaries, solicited and welcomed the gains of slaveholding, knowing them to be such, to its treasury; and at the same time, not only neglected, but deliberately and repeatedly refused to make any expression of opinion, or adopt any course of action asserting or implying the moral evil of slavery. The last year a new fact came to light, which was, that slaveholders had been and still were welcomed to some of the mission churches; their slaveholding constituting not only no bar to a final admission, but not even a ground of previous exception, admonition, and remonstrance. This was a state of affairs that multitudes of the supporters of the Board, abolitionists and others, would not endure. The subject, of course, went to a committee. The committee reported at the late meeting at Brooklyn. The report summarily amounts to this: Slavery, as a system, is a very bad thing, but slaveholding, as an individual relation or practice, is a very harmless affair, by no means inconsistent with the most devoted piety, and an irreproachable character and standing in the Christian church. It leaves the whole matter of the actual practice of slavery just where it was before. It does not enjoin upon the missionaries any steps whatever to bring slaveholding in the mission churches to an end. It does indeed say, that if slaveholders abuse their slaves they should be dealt with. But it does not direct the missionary to take any exception, to give any instruction, to put forth any remonstrance, to call into exercise any processes of discipline, or, in one, to do anything whatever with a view to the speedy or even final termination of slaveholding itself in the mission churches. On the contrary, when, at two successive times, an amendment to the report was offered, the purport of which was, that the missionaries should treat slaveholding, in the matter of instruction, admonition, and discipline, as, and only as, they do drunkenness, falsehood, gaming, theft, adultery, and the like, that amendment was, in one instance, killed in committee, and in the other, directly voted down. Thus stands the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the middle of the 19th century. The matter will not rest here. It was only the corporate members that were allowed to vote. These are but few. The hundreds of honorary members, who were really the working constituency of the body, could not vote. The feeling of dissatisfaction among the churches and ministers in the country at large, out of the cities, is broad and deep; and will yet make itself heard and respected. "The liberty party is everywhere in good spirits, and increasing in numbers and strength. Late elections in Vermont and Maine show a decided and cheering advance."

RAILWAY EXTRAORDINARY!—OXFORD AND ROME DIRECT RAILWAY, WITH A BRANCH FROM CAMBRIDGE.—Among the numerous railway projects, the above-named entirely engrosses the public attention, and the shares are already at a high premium. Several gentlemen connected with the Oxford university have projected no less than ninety *Tracts* or lines, all, however, conducting to the same terminus. Mr Newman, the chief engineer, is gone to Rome to consult the Pope as to the best line, and, when it is completed, his Holiness has promised to visit Oxford *in propria persona*. The great difficulty will be in crossing the channel; but Dr Pusey, the superintendent engineer, who has already evinced considerable skill in the construction of a *via media*, proposes a sort of *pons asinorum*, or asses' bridge, which he thinks will answer the purpose admirably, as the line may be carried over it. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Exeter are at the head of the list of directors; and, though the latter has prohibited his clergy from having any interest in it as shareholders, he has encouraged their promoting the undertaking as much as possible; and, so heartily do many of them enter into the scheme, that it is said they have absolutely offered to do a great part of the work themselves, having been effectually taught the mode when at the university. The proposed line is to go through Canterbury, where, in the full anticipation of the sanction of parliament, a large station-house is erecting in the vicinity of the cathedral, under the superintendence of the archbishop himself; while Dr Bagot, the late bishop of this diocese, is, they say, gone to Bath to consult about a connecting line between that city and Wells. Should the project succeed—and we see no reason why it should not—Oxford and Rome will be brought into happy association, and our fellow-citizens may anticipate a glorious revival in trade—in the sale of relics from Rome, bones, beads, crucifixes, &c.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

THE "ECLAIR."—The officers and crew of the *Eclair*, at Sheerness, were admitted to *pratique* on Friday morning, and it is understood that they will be very shortly paid off. There are yet one or two on the doctor's list suffering from the *sequela* of the epidemic, who will be discharged into sick quarters.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, accompanied by Lady Russell, arrived at Douglas's Hotel on Saturday last. His lordship is to be presented with the freedom of the city on Monday next.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

THE HARVEST.

So far from it having been discovered that the yield of wheat is better than expected, complaints of the number of quarters procured from a given quantity of straw are becoming more general in proportion as thrashing is proceeded with; and the fact that there is a difference of at least 20s. per quarter between the best and the worse samples of this year's produce proves plainly how wretched must be the quality of the latter. Meanwhile the investigations which are being proceeded with, to discover the extent of the potato disease, have brought nothing to light which warrants us in stating that the alarm on that subject is ill founded. Indeed the reports from all quarters are of a nature to confirm our worst fears; and, however quiet the trade may at present be, we cannot divest ourselves of the apprehension that prices of bread stuffs will ultimately rise to a point threatening serious inconvenience to the poorer classes of the community.—*Mark Lane Express*.

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 24.—Deplorable accounts of the results of the harvest are received here. The province of Upland, Westmanland, part of Sodermanland, East Gothland and Calmarsleen, all Gothland, and Ocland, have suffered a total failure; and these are the very provinces which used to export corn, but cannot now, not having sufficient for their own consumption. In consequence of this state of things, the price of barley and potatoes has risen. It is expected that the government will follow up the prohibition to export potatoes. Norway is indeed free from the potato disease; nevertheless, potatoes are already scarce, because such great quantities have been purchased for foreign countries by speculators.

PRISON DISCIPLINE AT BIRMINGHAM.—At Birmingham, on Thursday, Mr M. D. Hill, Q.C., recorder of the borough, laid the first stone of a prison after the model of that at Pentonville. The mayor, several members of the town council, and a numerous assemblage, were present. Mr Hill sketched the intended plan of discipline—separate, not solitary confinement, withdrawal from vicious associations, instruction, and encouragement of industrious habits. It is now found, he observed, by a long experience, that punishment founded on a vindictive feeling, which seeks only to vindicate the offended majesty of society on a poor, weak, miserable creature, by producing misery to his mind and suffering to his body, is, after all, but a weak and inefficient means of securing society against a repetition of those offences which have been the cause of that misery and suffering. Experience, that slow but sure teacher, has at length convinced us that we must act on the maxim of religion as one of undoubted wisdom—that justice must be administered in mercy. The objects kept in view by those who had the arrangement of that prison might be summed up in a few words: they designed to erect what might be appropriately called a moral hospital. They sought to erect a building, and, as far as in them lay, so to conduct its arrangements as to cure the unhappy persons who are afflicted with those mental and moral diseases which require the remedies which would be there administered.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—The ratepayers of Andover have returned Mr Westlake as a member of the town council of the borough, as a compliment to him for his manly, honest, and disinterested conduct in connexion with the recent inquiry into the management of the Andover union, in the face of the vilest and most dastardly attempts of some of the persons in authority to deter him from doing a public duty. The honour was entirely unsought by Mr Westlake. Every effort was made by his opponents, especially by the members of the board of guardians, to prevent his return, even to treating and bribing the ratepayers, but in vain. Mr Hammond, the medical man whom the guardians are attempting to thrust into Mr Westlake's post, was put up as a candidate upon this occasion in opposition to that gentleman, and received one vote. The board have at length consented that additional allowance of food shall be given to the paupers. The Poor Law Commissioners had an interview with Mr Westlake on Monday, and the result was, that they will write to the board, requesting to be informed of their reasons for dismissing Mr Westlake. Of the doings of the board on Saturday (says the *Times*) it may be said, "*Finis coronat opus*." The rev. chairman (Christopher Dodson) actually proposed a resolution complimenting Mr Parker, the assistant commissioner, upon his "courtesy and gentlemanly bearing, and his humane and impartial conduct during the time he presided at the late inquiry!" Of course it was carried by the "follow-the-leader" clique.

STATUE OF HER MAJESTY AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The colossal statue of her Majesty which has lately been placed in the centre of the Royal Exchange, was on Tuesday divested of its coverings. The statue is executed by Dough, the eminent sculptor, and is formed out of one solid block of white marble, upwards of nine feet in height. The statue faces the great western entrance, and is generally considered an excellent colossal representation of her Majesty in person. Tuesday was the anniversary of the opening of the Royal Exchange by her Majesty in person. The *Spectator* describes the statue as "the crowning ugliness of the whole collection" at the Exchange.—"The expression of the face is 'speaking,' undoubtedly; but it seems to say, in angry remonstrance, 'See what a figure you've made of me! Is this proper treatment for the Queen of England?' And her Majesty has reason to complain; for the sculptor has libeled the Royal person in limestone, and converted the pedestal into a pillory."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BIRMINGHAM, SATURDAY NIGHT.—The elections to-day have terminated in the defeat of most of the Liberal candidates. Sixteen councillors retired, and of those newly-elected eight are Tories, seven Whigs, and one Radical.

DERBY.—There was no opposition, except in Bridge Ward, where the two Liberal candidates were returned by a large majority. The town council now consists of twenty-two Liberal and two Tory councillors, besides twelve Liberal aldermen.

LEICESTER, SATURDAY, NOV. 1.—The elections here to-day have been nearly all one way, there being in the seven wards twelve Liberals and two Tories returned.

LINCOLN, SATURDAY.—The result of this day's election has been the return of all six Conservatives; in two of the wards there was no contest; and in the third the majority was nearly 100. The relative strength of the parties is now ten Conservatives, eight Radicals, and six Whigs.

LIVERPOOL.—The annual election for sixteen councillors in the town council of this borough, was held on Saturday last. It was unusually quiet. Of those retiring, fourteen were Conservatives and two Reformers. In lieu of these, seven Conservatives and three Reformers were returned without opposition.

NOTTINGHAM.—Most of the wards were contested. The elections went on in some wards with great spirit, and in all the poll was kept open till four o'clock, at which hour there were ten Liberals and four Tories returned. Notwithstanding the opposition, the railway party, both Whig and Tory, succeeded in getting their candidates elected. The council now consists of fourteen Whig aldermen, twenty Tory and twenty-two Whig councillors.

IPSWICH.—On Saturday last, the elections for councillors took place, and resulted in the return of eight Liberals and two Tories.

DAVID SALOMONS, Esq., late sheriff, has presented the City of London Schools with £1,666 13s. 4d., for the purpose of establishing scholarships of £50 a year for ever.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.—We have been favoured (says the *Manchester Guardian*) with the following extract from a letter written by one of the passengers in the Great Britain steamer, in her outward passage, dated Holmes' Hole, Mass., October the 12th. The writer says—"On that day (date left blank) we made Cape Race, Newfoundland. At that time our compasses, &c., were in perfect order; on Sunday, the 12th, when we took observation, it proved we were forty miles further north than the distance we had run by the log, and the course we had steered should have placed us. This made the captain more alert, and it was remarked. About six o'clock this morning I came on deck. When I awoke the engines were stopped, and I heard the boatswain calling the soundings; knowing that we could not be in the soundings unless something were wrong, I dressed hurriedly, and on reaching the deck, found we were close to land, with breakers all around us. No one knew where we were, nor could any one hazard more than a guess. At eight, a.m., we made out a light-house, and then it was proved to be Nantucket; it was now only that we knew we were on the most dangerous coast and shoals on the Atlantic (west). We fired guns and hoisted the flags for a pilot; at nine, a.m., sent a boat ashore, and procured a man, who, on boarding us, said, in reply to the question 'What are you?' 'A farmer and a fisherman.' However, he proved good at the bottom, and placed us in deep water. We then dodged about, firing guns, &c., until at eleven a.m. a pilot was placed on board; he would not take us back to the place from whence he had entered on these shoals, and declared it a wonder how we had got through this danger without harm. Several coasting ships' boats put off to us, and all asked what we wanted there. At times we only had twenty-one feet of water, and our vessel drew sixteen to seventeen feet; it was a trying time, and all agree in saying it was a most providential deliverance. At twelve, a.m., Captain Hosken came below, and informed us that he could not undertake to convey the passengers to New York, unless he put into some port for a supply of coals, and he had consulted with the pilot, who had recommended Holmes' Hole as a place where many coal vessels put in, taking coals to Boston. We had only sixteen hours' coal on board (and that must be at half speed), whereas at that rate we could not make New York until two days; if we were to go at full speed, we should burn them up in a few hours. For Holmes' Hole the ship was steered, and we anchored here at four, p.m. Captain Hosken went ashore, and succeeded in purchasing a cargo, which we are now taking in about three miles from the village. My opinion of the Great Britain is, that a finer model never was built, and her engines are good; but she is not rigged properly, and it is the fault of the directors, for Captain Hosken says he has protested against it from the commencement. It must also be accounted for why we were sent to sea with only sixteen days' coal on board, and those sixteen days we did not work full speed; in fact, I do not believe that when the Great Britain left Liverpool we had more than fifteen days' coal on board, provided they had been burned in quantity to keep on the steam at full. Our screw had been altered again. I would only wish that those scientific men who try these experiments were to be compelled to trust themselves to them. How we got among the Nantucket shoals Captain Hosken should answer."

CASSIUS M. CLAY AND AMERICAN JUSTICE.

Cassius M. Clay, whose printing office, in which the *True American*, an abolition paper, was printed, in Kentucky, has prosecuted a number of citizens for having taken possession of his office by violence, and transported it into the state of Ohio. The parties charged admitted the fact of taking and transporting the printing materials, but justified, alleging that the paper was a nuisance.

After the testimony had been closed, the Court instructed the jury upon the law of the case.

The defendants then asked the following instructions:—

1. That as the proceeding was quasi criminal, the jury were the judges of the law and fact.
2. That the people have a right to abate a nuisance, and in its abatement to use just so much force as might be necessary for that purpose.

The Court gave the first instruction asked by the defendants, with the qualification, that although not legally, the jury were morally bound to decide according to the law given them by the Court.

The second instruction asked by them the Court refused.

The defendants then asked the following instruction:—That if the jury believed that the *True American Press* was a public nuisance, and could not exist in its then location and condition without being a nuisance, the defendants were justifiable in abating it—which the Court gave, and the cause went to the jury.

The definition of a nuisance, as given by the best common law writers, was then read to the jury in the following terms:—A common nuisance is an offence against the public, either by doing a thing which tends to the annoyance of all the King's subjects, or by neglecting to do a thing which the common good requires.

After full argument the jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict of "Not guilty."

THE POTATO BLIGHT IN ENGLAND.—In many places, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, even upon dry and sound land, the number of infected potatoes amounts to at least twenty per cent. of the whole crop, and, in some low and damp situations, to a much larger proportion. As an indication of the apprehension that is entertained, that a large part of the winter stock of potatoes will not keep till the approaching spring, it may be mentioned that many samples are offered in Leeds market at 6d. or 7d. a weigh, which would last year have sold at 10d. or 1s. In South Lancashire, thousands of loads of potatoes, which appeared to be sound when taken up, have since rotted.—*Leeds Mercury*.—In Carrington, a township adjoining Ashton-on-Mersey, the same circumstances are occurring, and the potatoes are found to be much worse in the hog, or when stored, than when first gathered in the field. Similar accounts are given of the state of the potato crop in Baguley, Sale, and other places in North Cheshire; and throughout the whole of the districts named, the farmers are beginning to be alarmed at the extent to which the ravages of this disease are manifesting themselves. As to the potato dealers in Manchester, they are declining to buy any considerable quantity of potatoes for storing, and indeed only purchase, for the most part, sufficient for the daily supply of their customers. In several instances they have found, in forty-eight hours after purchasing, that the potatoes, which, even when cut into, appeared to be perfectly sound, had commenced exhibiting the brown marks which distinguish the disease, and that it rapidly developed itself, till the whole tuber was completely overspread by it.—*Manchester Guardian*.

MR VINCENT IN SCOTLAND.—On Thursday and Friday week, Mr Vincent lectured in the Free Church at Dalkeith, to crowded audiences. Mr Vincent then proceeded north to Aberdeen, and on Monday night last he held his first meeting in the Rev. Mr Thompson's church, the rev. gentleman presiding over the meeting. On Tuesday night, the second lecture was delivered to a densely crowded audience. A few more tickets had been issued during the day, which were eagerly bought up, and the church was insufferably hot from its crowded state. The Rev. Mr Arthur occupied the chair, and Mr Vincent again succeeded in carrying the sympathies of his audience with him, and of calling forth hearty responses to the principles he inculcated. Two more addresses are to be delivered on Thursday and Friday, after which Mr Vincent visits a number of places further north, and returns to the west in about a fortnight, to prosecute his labours in this neighbourhood. These crowded audiences, to listen to appeals on the importance of self-reform, are an honour to Scotland, and their result must be to raise the character, advance the intelligence, refine the manners, and increase the freedom of the people.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

POST-OFFICE PENURIOUSNESS.—Enormous salaries are paid to the Postmaster-general and other high officials, but the hard-working servants have miserable remuneration, and are kept too few in number to meet the increased business of the various offices. At Leeds the number of letters received in 1840 was 1,374,384, and of letters sent 2,966,016. In 1845 the number of letters received was 4,745,000, and the number sent was 10,950,000, and there is only the same number of clerks now as there was in 1840! To this wretched economy may be attributed the great irregularity in the delivery of letters and newspapers about which there has lately been so much complaint.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

A class for training female teachers is about to be established by the directors of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution.

The large number of 2,575 journeymen, and 331 masters, have attached their names to a Nottingham memorial for the abolition of night-work.

"My dear madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit, yesterday, you know I told you you had but six hours to live!" "Yes, doctor, you did; but I did not take the dose you left me."

A member of the Greenwich Literary Institution, apparently a "respectable" man, has been detected in purloining newspapers and magazines from the reading-room. A meeting of the society is to be held to consider in what manner the delinquent shall be treated.

THE TRUE STIMULUS.—Narrow circumstances are the most powerful stimulants to mental expansion; and the early frowns of fortune the best security for her final smiles.

The churchwardens of New Pendle, Yorkshire, have announced that in future their quarterly meetings will be held every *six weeks*, instead of *half-yearly*, as formerly.

Byron's statue, whilom imprisoned in the vaults of the custom-house, has at length found a home in the bosom of his *alma mater*, Cambridge University.

Some enemies of the umbrella are seriously entertaining the idea of forming a company to erect light transparent verandahs from the houses, across the footways, so that even on the wettest day the metropolis can be traversed from one end to the other without an umbrella.

A NATURAL EXCLAMATION.—A foreigner, during the past week, was looking for apartments in Manchester; and, among other places, called upon a lady residing in Nelson street. He admired the rooms, and then asked the rent; and, on being told, started back with the exclamation, "My good woman, do you take me for a sharebroker?"

Galvanic rings are fast disappearing, and the rag-gatherers are likely to have a good harvest in collecting them. Brandy and salt once cured all diseases; this virtue then entered the galvanic ring; and we wait now to hear of the next device for working miracles.

THE RULE OF CONTRARIES.—The fortifications of Gibraltar were fearlessly shown to M. Thiers, and Woolwich Arsenal and our docks have been thrown open to the detractor of Englishmen with the same unreserve. It is clear the authorities trust to M. Thiers' habit, as an historian, of misrepresenting everything.

The Alleghany Methodist Conference lately resolved, "That no minister shall be admitted into this Conference who uses tobacco in any of its forms, except as medicine, and in that case satisfactory evidence shall be given." This decree will be likely to raise a *smoke*.—*Washington Post*.

CONVERSATION.—Great talents for conversation require to be accompanied with great politeness. He who eclipses others owes them great civilities, and whatever a mistaken vanity may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.—*Johnson*.

A boy was brought up last week at the Thames police-office, on a charge of stealing a donkey and cart. A witness stated that he was offered the donkey and cart for sale, saying he was commissioned to sell it by Fishing Jack, otherwise Jack the Tinker, "who was broken up and ruined by gambling in railways!"

Mr Owen from England, has held a "World's Convention" of Socialists, or kindred philosophers, in New York. The proceedings have been laughed at as visionary.

BENEFICE.—A provision for ecclesiastical persons, from *bene facere*, to do well; because, according to some, the ecclesiastics are well-doers; or, according to others, the persons are well done who have to pay the benefice. Lord Coke says, "*Beneficium* is a large word," and everybody else says it ought to be a large word, considering the large sum that is sometimes included in it.—*Punch's Political Dictionary*.

LOOK OUT!—As a canal-boat was passing under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning, by calling aloud "Look out!" when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe thump, by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a great pet, and exclaimed,—"Dese Amerikins cry look out! when dey mean look in."

THE BIBLE AND THE BLACK ART.—The *Carnarvon Herald* says:—"Not a single clergyman of the established church attended the Bible society meeting which was held at Ruthin last week. A professor of the black art, commonly called a conjuror, had an exhibition, in the same town, a couple of evenings afterwards. That exhibition was honoured by the presence of no less than sixteen clergymen. One rev. gentleman invited the conjuring professor, with the clerical brethren who had patronised him, to spend the evening, and to supper. The party, who were highly amused with the tricks of the conjuror, and the good cheer of the rev. host, did not break up until the first crowing of the cock. In going homeward, one rev. gentleman, it is said, lost his horse; but it has not been determined whether this was owing to the cleverness of the conjuror, or the goodness of the cheer."

Literature.

PERIODICALS (NOVEMBER).

"THE Quarterly Review" has some rather interesting features. It opens with a long article on the celibacy of the clergy, in which are some very sound and philosophical remarks on that important subject. Indeed, the whole question is treated with a keen and comprehensive sagacity which renders this essay, for so it is, an admirable discussion of the general doctrine. It deserves, with the exception of a few passages, reprinting and widely circulating. But the most remarkable thing in this paper is the decided expression of opinion towards its close as to the relation of the clergy to the people. The "Quarterly" is apparently receding from the Puseyite position. The editor is getting alarmed at the rapid progress and expansion of opinions he formerly abetted; and while his nephew is going from Oxford to Rome, he is going from Puseyism to something like common sense, at least, on some subjects, and this among the rest. It is good to hear from the "Quarterly" such a saying as this—"The clergy can no longer command, but they may persuade with irresistible force." The next article, on "The Round Towers of Ireland," to speak the truth, we have not read; but the following, on the "Moral Discipline of the Army," presents some melancholy facts and considerations to the mind of the Christian. It is principally occupied, as its title imports, with the moral state of our soldiers, and certainly that state is not exaggerated. The remedy, of course, is "church." Lord Robertson's Poems are noticed in five pages, of which nearly three are extracts. "The Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope" give occasion to a serious and sensible attack upon the vicious system of publishing the private diaries, letters, and conversations of the departed, when such publication was not intended, or, if intended, has no moral right to take place. Surely, when a physician prints the loose talk of a conceited and not very judicious or accurate patient, about the living and the dead, it is high time to visit this system with severe and unmerciful reprobation. The Memoirs of Romilly, Wilberforce, and Lord Malmesbury's official papers, are quoted in illustration of the vices of this system, with a fidelity of censure that does honour to the reviewer. An entertaining notice of Lord Mahon's edition of Chesterfield's Letters contains some anecdotes, and furnishes some extracts, that most readers will be pleased with. Much information is conveyed in a review of Strzelecki's "New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land;" and "Thiers' Histories" are regularly cut up, as the saying is, in an examination of his History of the Revolution, which aims at nothing short of the entire destruction of his character as an historian, for competency or honesty, or both. There seems to be too much reason to fear that he is not invulnerable.

"The British Quarterly Review" comes out with considerable force, though still wanting in that vivacity which is so needful to the most learned and profound periodicals. It commences with a sober and sensible view of a very delicate subject—"German Philosophy and Christian Theology." The rise of German philosophy is noticed and accounted for, its principles briefly but fairly glanced at, and the way to meet it suggested. We could quote a great deal from this paper, especially the latter part of it, with great pleasure. Indeed it is a "new thing" to hear Dissenters talk in the strain of our reviewer, at least some of them; for we remember some years ago the *Eclectic* got into much discredit by an article containing views very like to those which he boldly presents. We are moving on, and that rather rapidly. Most heartily do we approve this statement—which gives the pith of the recommended remedy for the scepticism of Germanism:—

"It is truly humiliating to observe how small a share of powerful and refined intellect is employed in presenting the Old Truth in forms adapted to interest modern mind. The literature of our theology is not the literature of the age. Religion, in its proper substance, is not commended to the educated with the clearness, culture, and force, wherewith other great questions are commended to them. As theologians, we bring plenty of learning to our avocation, but little genius—abundant accumulation, but a very scant supply of spontaneity, of living power. We state plainly enough what men should believe, but we do little to show the moral ground on which they should believe it. Inspired truth is the breathing of the Infinite Reason, and must be reasonable, and must admit, in a great measure, of being exhibited in that light. But effort of this nature, at all worthy of the theme—where do we find it? Biblical criticism, hermeneutics—all things relating to the integrity and interpretation of the sacred text—have been elaborated so as to leave little room for novelty in those departments. And unquestionably the most grateful acknowledgments are due to the learned and able men who have done so much to place before us the trustworthiness and the true import of the divine record; and the obligation of every student of divinity to avail himself of their labours is manifestly imperative. But we really think the time has come when these preliminary matters should be looked upon as pretty well settled; and when the substance of evangelical doctrine, being regarded as that set forth by Christ and the apostles, the minds of our theologians should be summoned to the work of showing that the distinctive doctrines of the

Christian revelation are reasonable doctrines, such as are in harmony with our knowledge of the divine character, and not less so with the facts of our moral condition and the wants of our moral nature."

Amen and Amen. After this important paper, we have a fair and just report of "Miss Barrett's Poems," in which her defects are exposed by one who can appreciate her great beauties. "Resources of Ireland" is the title of a rapid reference to a great variety of things in that naturally favoured and humanly cursed country,—metals, coal, water, railroads, agriculture, labour, &c., &c., figuring away in picturesque combination. "Dr Halley's Congregational Lectures" leads to some general remarks on diversity of religious opinions, and such portions of it as meddle not with our controversies receive what they deserve—a large quotation. In "Animal Magnetism and Ghost-seeing," small account is made of Mesmeric wonders, and yet the writer rather tries to explain than refute them. We think he leaves the subject—yet to be revealed. An interesting Anti-Malthusian paper on Population is very well worthy of attention, from those whose tastes or duties give a charm to the question. The other articles which we have not room to notice particularly, are, "Prospects of British Art," "Origen," "Literature of Fiction," "Baptist W. Noel on the Church of Ireland," "The Life and Works of Bewick."

"The North British Review" enters at length into some of the most important questions connected with "Mary Stuart and her Times." The discussion is conducted by an evidently competent person. Some of Mr Tytler's positions are stoutly contested; those relating to Knox are satisfactorily disproved. A new interest has been given to this part of the subject by the recent furious attack on the fame of that great, though not by any means perfect man, made by Dan O'Connell, with whom historic truth is a very little thing when it comes between him and his church, or his rent. We have read with much gratification the second article on "Robert Hall," a delightful theme at all times, and here treated by one who knew him and loved him. The criticism is discriminating, the portraiture correct and rich, while many anecdotes are presented to the public for the first time. The whole is a contribution which the friends of that remarkable man will rejoice to receive. "Danish Researches in Greenland," we fancy, will not be found as interesting as it is valuable. The "Memoirs of William Smith" will afford a treat to geologists. He rose with Cuvier, and with him exercised an important influence on the revived science.

"In William Smith," observes the reviewer, "we see the plain English yeoman, the self-educated land surveyor, born in a district rich in fossil remains, and led by this circumstance, and by the profession to which he applied himself, to convert the playthings of his childhood into the studies of his riper years, till they conducted him, while using the most homely and unscientific nomenclature, to the important generalisation, that the English stratified rocks have a regular and invariable order of succession—that they may be identified, under doubtful circumstances, by their organic contents—and that each had been, in succession, and for a long time, the bed of a sea."

"Baron Humboldt's Kosmos" is the subject of a long and elaborate review, in which some account is given of the life and writings of that extraordinary man, respecting whom but little comparatively is known in England; and an "endeavour" made, and not in vain, to "give a popular abstract of 'Kosmos,' separating what is speculative from what is true, contemplating great truths in their more striking phases, and thus persuading the reader to enter upon the study of the work itself." "Church and State—Ireland" indicates the growth of voluntarism in a remarkable manner. Its concluding sentences are very significant. This is one of them:—

"Why should it alarm us, or seem formidable and revolutionary, to avow that the time has come, when it is a fair question whether the least of two evils may not be the giving up of existing endowments? We must not enter into the question further at present; but we cannot close without expressing our conviction, that, if it were grappled with, in this time of peace, by statesmen and churchmen, seeking only a wise practical adjustment, it might be found to have much less of real connexion with the support of good government and sound religion, than many looking at it from a distance might suppose."

The other papers are—"The Scottish Iron Manufacture;" "Ford's Hand-Book for Travelers in Spain;" and "The Physical History of Man."

The length to which we have gone in noticing the Quarterlies will oblige us to say but little of some other periodicals, and to omit mention of many altogether.

"Douglas Jerrold" having been rusticated during the month, "St Giles and St James" is short, and Master "Hedgehog's Letters" are not at all. However, there is no lack of interest. Of the articles—besides the reviews—six are poetical and ten prose. It is needless to say, that they are generally good. Sometimes, indeed, there is a superficialness about what is intended for philosophy and humanity. "The Man and his Age," and "The Price of a Garter and the Price of a Life," will illustrate our meaning. "The Decline of the

THE HARVEST.

So far from it having been discovered that the yield of wheat is better than expected, complaints of the number of quarters procured from a given quantity of straw are becoming more general in proportion as thrashing is proceeded with; and the fact that there is a difference of at least 20s. per quarter between the best and the worse samples of this year's produce proves plainly how wretched must be the quality of the latter. Meanwhile the investigations which are being proceeded with, to discover the extent of the potato disease, have brought nothing to light which warrants us in stating that the alarm on that subject is ill founded. Indeed the reports from all quarters are of a nature to confirm our worst fears; and, however quiet the trade may at present be, we cannot divest ourselves of the apprehension that prices of bread stuffs will ultimately rise to a point threatening serious inconvenience to the poorer classes of the community.—*Mark Lane Express.*

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 24.—Deplorable accounts of the results of the harvest are received here. The province of Upland, Westmanland, part of Sodermanland, East Gothland and Calmarsleen, all Gothland, and Ocland, have suffered a total failure; and these are the very provinces which used to export corn, but cannot now, not having sufficient for their own consumption. In consequence of this state of things, the price of barley and potatoes has risen. It is expected that the government will follow up the prohibition to export potatoes. Norway is indeed free from the potato disease; nevertheless, potatoes are already scarce, because such great quantities have been purchased for foreign countries by speculators.

PRISON DISCIPLINE AT BIRMINGHAM.—At Birmingham, on Thursday, Mr M. D. Hill, Q.C., recorder of the borough, laid the first stone of a prison after the model of that at Pentonville. The mayor, several members of the town council, and a numerous assemblage, were present. Mr Hill sketched the intended plan of discipline—separate, not solitary confinement, withdrawal from vicious associations, instruction, and encouragement of industrious habits. It is now found, he observed, by a long experience, that punishment founded on a vindictive feeling, which seeks only to vindicate the offended majesty of society on a poor, weak, miserable creature, by producing misery to his mind and suffering to his body, is, after all, but a weak and inefficient means of securing society against a repetition of those offences which have been the cause of that misery and suffering. Experience, that slow but sure teacher, has at length convinced us that we must act on the maxim of religion as one of undoubted wisdom—that justice must be administered in mercy. The objects kept in view by those who had the arrangement of that prison might be summed up in a few words: they designed to erect what might be appropriately called a moral hospital. They sought to erect a building, and, as far as in them lay, so to conduct its arrangements as to cure the unhappy persons who are afflicted with those mental and moral diseases which require the remedies which would be there administered.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—The ratepayers of Andover have returned Mr Westlake as a member of the town council of the borough, as a compliment to him for his manly, honest, and disinterested conduct in connexion with the recent inquiry into the management of the Andover union, in the face of the vilest and most dastardly attempts of some of the persons in authority to deter him from doing a public duty. The honour was entirely unsought by Mr Westlake. Every effort was made by his opponents, especially by the members of the board of guardians, to prevent his return, even to treating and bribing the ratepayers, but in vain. Mr Hammond, the medical man whom the guardians are attempting to thrust into Mr Westlake's post, was put up as a candidate upon this occasion in opposition to that gentleman, and received one vote. The board have at length consented that additional allowance of food shall be given to the paupers. The Poor Law Commissioners had an interview with Mr Westlake on Monday, and the result was, that they will write to the board, requesting to be informed of their reasons for dismissing Mr Westlake. Of the doings of the board on Saturday (says the *Times*) it may be said, "*Finis coronat opus.*" The rev. chairman (Christopher Dodson) actually proposed a resolution complimenting Mr Parker, the assistant commissioner, upon his "courtesy and gentlemanly bearing, and his humane and impartial conduct during the time he presided at the late inquiry!" Of course it was carried by the "follow-the-leader" clique.

STATUE OF HER MAJESTY AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The colossal statue of her Majesty which has lately been placed in the centre of the Royal Exchange, was on Tuesday divested of its coverings. The statue is executed by Dough, the eminent sculptor, and is formed out of one solid block of white marble, upwards of nine feet in height. The statue faces the great western entrance, and is generally considered an excellent colossal representation of her Majesty in person. Tuesday was the anniversary of the opening of the Royal Exchange by her Majesty in person. The *Spectator* describes the statue as "the crowning ugliness of the whole collection" at the Exchange.—"The expression of the face is 'speaking,' undoubtedly; but it seems to say, in angry remonstrance, 'See what a figure you've made of me! Is this proper treatment for the Queen of England?' And her Majesty has reason to complain; for the sculptor has libeled the Royal person in limestone, and converted the pedestal into a pillory."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BIRMINGHAM, SATURDAY NIGHT.—The elections to-day have terminated in the defeat of most of the Liberal candidates. Sixteen councillors retired, and of those newly-elected eight are Tories, seven Whigs, and one Radical.

DERBY.—There was no opposition, except in Bridge Ward, where the two Liberal candidates were returned by a large majority. The town council now consists of twenty-two Liberal and two Tory councillors, besides twelve Liberal aldermen.

LEICESTER, SATURDAY, NOV. 1.—The elections here to-day have been nearly all one way, there being in the seven wards twelve Liberals and two Tories returned.

LINCOLN, SATURDAY.—The result of this day's election has been the return of all six Conservatives; in two of the wards there was no contest; and in the third the majority was nearly 100. The relative strength of the parties is now ten Conservatives, eight Radicals, and six Whigs.

LIVERPOOL.—The annual election for sixteen councillors in the town council of this borough, was held on Saturday last. It was unusually quiet. Of those retiring, fourteen were Conservatives and two Reformers. In lieu of these, seven Conservatives and three Reformers were returned without opposition.

NOTTINGHAM.—Most of the wards were contested. The elections went on in some wards with great spirit, and in all the poll was kept open till four o'clock, at which hour there were ten Liberals and four Tories returned. Notwithstanding the opposition, the railway party, both Whig and Tory, succeeded in getting their candidates elected. The council now consists of fourteen Whig aldermen, twenty Tory and twenty-two Whig councillors.

IPSWICH.—On Saturday last, the elections for councillors took place, and resulted in the return of eight Liberals and two Tories.

DAVID SALOMONS, Esq., late sheriff, has presented the City of London Schools with £1,666 13s. 4d., for the purpose of establishing scholarships of £50 a year for ever.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.—We have been favoured (says the *Manchester Guardian*) with the following extract from a letter written by one of the passengers in the Great Britain steamer, in her outward passage, dated Holmes' Hole, Mass., October the 12th. The writer says—"On that day (date left blank) we made Cape Race, Newfoundland. At that time our compasses, &c., were in perfect order; on Sunday, the 12th, when we took observation, it proved we were forty miles further north than the distance we had run by the log, and the course we had steered should have placed us. This made the captain more alert, and it was remarked. About six o'clock this morning I came on deck. When I awoke the engines were stopped, and I heard the boatswain calling the soundings; knowing that we could not be in the soundings unless something were wrong, I dressed hurriedly, and on reaching the deck, found we were close to land, with breakers all around us. No one knew where we were, nor could any one hazard more than a guess. At eight, a.m., we made out a light-house, and then it was proved to be Nantucket; it was now only that we knew we were on the most dangerous coast and shoals on the Atlantic (west). We fired guns and hoisted the flags for a pilot; at nine, a.m., sent a boat ashore, and procured a man, who, on boarding us, said, in reply to the question 'What are you?' 'A farmer and a fisherman.' However, he proved good at the bottom, and placed us in deep water. We then dodged about, firing guns, &c., until at eleven a.m. a pilot was placed on board; he would not take us back to the place from whence he had entered on these shoals, and declared it a wonder how we had got through this danger without harm. Several coasting ships' boats put off to us, and all asked what we wanted there. At times we only had twenty-one feet of water, and our vessel drew sixteen to seventeen feet; it was a trying time, and all agree in saying it was a most providential deliverance. At twelve, a.m., Captain Hosken came below, and informed us that he could not undertake to convey the passengers to New York, unless he put into some port for a supply of coals, and he had consulted with the pilot, who had recommended Holmes' Hole as a place where many coal vessels put in, taking coals to Boston. We had only sixteen hours' coal on board (and that must be at half speed), whereas at that rate we could not make New York until two days; if we were to go at full speed, we should burn them up in a few hours. For Holmes' Hole the ship was steered, and we anchored here at four, p.m. Captain Hosken went ashore, and succeeded in purchasing a cargo, which we are now taking in about three miles from the village. My opinion of the Great Britain is, that a finer model never was built, and her engines are good; but she is not rigged properly, and it is the fault of the directors, for Captain Hosken says he has protested against it from the commencement. It must also be accounted for why we were sent to sea with only sixteen days' coal on board, and those sixteen days we did not work full speed; in fact, I do not believe that when the Great Britain left Liverpool we had more than fifteen days' coal on board, provided they had been burned in quantity to keep on the steam at full. Our screw had been altered again. I would only wish that those scientific men who try these experiments were to be compelled to trust themselves to them. How we got among the Nantucket shoals Captain Hosken should answer."

CASSIUS M. CLAY AND AMERICAN JUSTICE.

Cassius M. Clay, whose printing office, in which the *True American*, an abolition paper, was printed, in Kentucky, has prosecuted a number of citizens for having taken possession of his office by violence, and transported it into the state of Ohio. The parties charged admitted the fact of taking and transporting the printing materials, but justified, alleging that the paper was a nuisance.

After the testimony had been closed, the Court instructed the jury upon the law of the case.

The defendants then asked the following instructions:—

1. That as the proceeding was quasi criminal, the jury were the judges of the law and fact.

2. That the people have a right to abate a nuisance, and in its abatement to use just so much force as might be necessary for that purpose.

The Court gave the first instruction asked by the defendants, with the qualification, that although not legally, the jury were morally bound to decide according to the law given them by the Court.

The second instruction asked by them the Court refused.

The defendants then asked the following instruction:—That if the jury believed that the *True American Press* was a public nuisance, and could not exist in its then location and condition without being a nuisance, the defendants were justifiable in abating it—which the Court gave, and the cause went to the jury.

The definition of a nuisance, as given by the best common law writers, was then read to the jury in the following terms:—A common nuisance is an offence against the public, either by doing a thing which tends to the annoyance of all the King's subjects, or by neglecting to do a thing which the common good requires.

After full argument the jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict of "Not guilty."

THE POTATO BLIGHT IN ENGLAND.—In many places, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, even upon dry and sound land, the number of infected potatoes amounts to at least twenty per cent. of the whole crop, and, in some low and damp situations, to a much larger proportion. As an indication of the apprehension that is entertained, that a large part of the winter stock of potatoes will not keep till the approaching spring, it may be mentioned that many samples are offered in Leeds market at 6d. or 7d. a weigh, which would last year have sold at 10d. or 1s. In South Lancashire, thousands of loads of potatoes, which appeared to be sound when taken up, have since rotted.—*Leeds Mercury.*—In Carrington, a township adjoining Ashton-on-Mersey, the same circumstances are occurring, and the potatoes are found to be much worse in the hog, or when stored, than when first gathered in the field. Similar accounts are given of the state of the potato crop in Baguley, Sale, and other places in North Cheshire; and throughout the whole of the districts named, the farmers are beginning to be alarmed at the extent to which the ravages of this disease are manifesting themselves. As to the potato dealers in Manchester, they are declining to buy any considerable quantity of potatoes for storing, and indeed only purchase, for the most part, sufficient for the daily supply of their customers. In several instances they have found, in forty-eight hours after purchasing, that the potatoes, which, even when cut into, appeared to be perfectly sound, had commenced exhibiting the brown marks which distinguish the disease, and that it rapidly developed itself, till the whole tuber was completely overspread by it.—*Manchester Guardian.*

MR VINCENT IN SCOTLAND.—On Thursday and Friday week, Mr Vincent lectured in the Free Church at Dalkeith, to crowded audiences. Mr Vincent then proceeded north to Aberdeen, and on Monday night last he held his first meeting in the Rev. Mr Thompson's church, the rev. gentleman presiding over the meeting. On Tuesday night, the second lecture was delivered to a densely crowded audience. A few more tickets had been issued during the day, which were eagerly bought up, and the church was insufferably hot from its crowded state. The Rev. Mr Arthur occupied the chair, and Mr Vincent again succeeded in carrying the sympathies of his audience with him, and of calling forth hearty responses to the principles he inculcated. Two more addresses are to be delivered on Thursday and Friday, after which Mr Vincent visits a number of places further north, and returns to the west in about a fortnight, to prosecute his labours in this neighbourhood. These crowded audiences, to listen to appeals on the importance of self-reform, are an honour to Scotland, and their result must be to raise the character, advance the intelligence, refine the manners, and increase the freedom of the people.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

POST-OFFICE PENURIOUSNESS.—Enormous salaries are paid to the Postmaster-general and other high officials, but the hard-working servants have miserable remuneration, and are kept too few in number to meet the increased business of the various offices. At Leeds the number of letters received in 1840 was 1,374,384, and of letters sent 2,966,016. In 1845 the number of letters received was 4,745,000, and the number sent was 10,950,000, and there is only the same number of clerks now as there was in 1840! To this wretched economy may be attributed the great irregularity in the delivery of letters and newspapers about which there has lately been so much complaint.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

A class for training female teachers is about to be established by the directors of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution.

The large number of 2,575 journeymen, and 331 masters, have attached their names to a Nottingham memorial for the abolition of night-work.

"My dear madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit, yesterday, you know I told you you had but six hours to live?" "Yes, doctor, you did; but I did not take the dose you left me."

A member of the Greenwich Literary Institution, apparently a "respectable" man, has been detected in purloining newspapers and magazines from the reading-room. A meeting of the society is to be held to consider in what manner the delinquent shall be treated.

THE TRUE STIMULUS.—Narrow circumstances are the most powerful stimulants to mental expansion; and the early frowns of fortune the best security for her final smiles.

The churchwardens of New Pendle, Yorkshire, have announced that in future their quarterly meetings will be held every six weeks, instead of half-yearly, as formerly.

Byron's statue, whilom imprisoned in the vaults of the custom-house, has at length found a home in the bosom of his *alma mater*, Cambridge University.

Some enemies of the umbrella are seriously entertaining the idea of forming a company to erect light transparent verandahs from the houses, across the footways, so that even on the wettest day the metropolis can be traversed from one end to the other without an umbrella.

A NATURAL EXCLAMATION.—A foreigner, during the past week, was looking for apartments in Manchester; and, among other places, called upon a lady residing in Nelson street. He admired the rooms, and then asked the rent; and, on being told, started back with the exclamation, "My good woman, do you take me for a sharebroker?"

Galvanic rings are fast disappearing, and the rag-gatherers are likely to have a good harvest in collecting them. Brandy and salt once cured all diseases; this virtue then entered the galvanic ring; and we wait now to hear of the next device for working miracles.

THE RULE OF CONTRARIES.—The fortifications of Gibraltar were fearlessly shown to M. Thiers, and Woolwich Arsenal and our docks have been thrown open to the detractor of Englishmen with the same unreserve. It is clear the authorities trust to M. Thiers' habit, as an historian, of misrepresenting everything.

The Alleghany Methodist Conference lately resolved, "That no minister shall be admitted into this Conference who uses tobacco in any of its forms, except as medicine, and in that case satisfactory evidence shall be given." This decree will be likely to raise a smoke.—*Washington Post*.

CONVERSATION.—Great talents for conversation require to be accompanied with great politeness. He who eclipses others owes them great civilities, and whatever a mistaken vanity may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.—*Johnson*.

A boy was brought up last week at the Thames police-office, on a charge of stealing a donkey and cart. A witness stated that he was offered the donkey and cart for sale, saying he was commissioned to sell it by Fishing Jack, otherwise Jack the Tinker, "who was broken up and ruined by gambling in railways!"

Mr Owen from England, has held a "World's Convention" of Socialists, or kindred philosophers, in New York. The proceedings have been laughed at as visionary.

BENEFICE.—A provision for ecclesiastical persons, from *bene facere*, to do well; because, according to some, the ecclesiastics are well-doers; or, according to others, the persons are well done who have to pay the benefice. Lord Coke says, "*Beneficium* is a large word," and everybody else says it ought to be a large word, considering the large sum that is sometimes included in it.—*Punch's Political Dictionary*.

LOOK OUT!—As a canal-boat was passing under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning, by calling aloud "Look out!" when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe thump, by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a great pet, and exclaimed,—"Dese Amerikins cry look out! when dey mean look in."

THE BIBLE AND THE BLACK ART.—The *Carnarvon Herald* says:—"Not a single clergyman of the established church attended the Bible society meeting which was held at Ruthin last week. A professor of the black art, commonly called a conjuror, had an exhibition, in the same town, a couple of evenings afterwards. That exhibition was honoured by the presence of no less than sixteen clergymen. One rev. gentleman invited the conjuring professor, with the clerical brethren who had patronised him, to spend the evening, and to supper. The party, who were highly amused with the tricks of the conjuror, and the good cheer of the rev. host, did not break up until the first crowing of the cock. In going homeward, one rev. gentleman, it is said, lost his horse; but it has not been determined whether this was owing to the cleverness of the conjuror, or the goodness of the cheer."

Literature.

PERIODICALS (NOVEMBER).

"THE Quarterly Review" has some rather interesting features. It opens with a long article on the celibacy of the clergy, in which are some very sound and philosophical remarks on that important subject. Indeed, the whole question is treated with a keen and comprehensive sagacity which renders this essay, for so it is, an admirable discussion of the general doctrine. It deserves, with the exception of a few passages, reprinting and widely circulating. But the most remarkable thing in this paper is the decided expression of opinion towards its close as to the relation of the clergy to the people. The "Quarterly" is apparently receding from the Puseyite position. The editor is getting alarmed at the rapid progress and expansion of opinions he formerly abetted; and while his nephew is going from Oxford to Rome, he is going from Puseyism to something like common sense, at least, on some subjects, and this among the rest. It is good to hear from the "Quarterly" such a saying as this—"The clergy can no longer command, but they may persuade with irresistible force." The next article, on "The Round Towers of Ireland," to speak the truth, we have not read; but the following, on the "Moral Discipline of the Army," presents some melancholy facts and considerations to the mind of the Christian. It is principally occupied, as its title imports, with the moral state of our soldiers, and certainly that state is not exaggerated. The remedy, of course, is "church." Lord Robertson's Poems are noticed in five pages, of which nearly three are extracts. "The Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope" give occasion to a serious and sensible attack upon the vicious system of publishing the private diaries, letters, and conversations of the departed, when such publication was not intended, or, if intended, has no moral right to take place. Surely, when a physician prints the loose talk of a conceited and not very judicious or accurate patient, about the living and the dead, it is high time to visit this system with severe and unmerciful reprobation. The Memoirs of Romilly, Wilberforce, and Lord Malmesbury's official papers, are quoted in illustration of the vices of this system, with a fidelity of censure that does honour to the reviewer. An entertaining notice of Lord Mahon's edition of Chesterfield's Letters contains some anecdotes, and furnishes some extracts, that most readers will be pleased with. Much information is conveyed in a review of Strzelecki's "New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land;" and "Thiers' Histories" are regularly cut up, as the saying is, in an examination of his History of the Revolution, which aims at nothing short of the entire destruction of his character as an historian, for competency or honesty, or both. There seems to be too much reason to fear that he is not invulnerable.

"The British Quarterly Review" comes out with considerable force, though still wanting in that vivacity which is so needful to the most learned and profound periodicals. It commences with a sober and sensible view of a very delicate subject—"German Philosophy and Christian Theology." The rise of German philosophy is noticed and accounted for, its principles briefly but fairly glanced at, and the way to meet it suggested. We could quote a great deal from this paper, especially the latter part of it, with great pleasure. Indeed it is a "new thing" to hear Dissenters talk in the strain of our reviewer, at least some of them; for we remember some years ago the *Eclectic* got into much discredit by an article containing views very like to those which he boldly presents. We are moving on, and that rather rapidly. Most heartily do we approve this statement—which gives the pith of the recommended remedy for the scepticism of Germanism:—

"It is truly humiliating to observe how small a share of powerful and refined intellect is employed in presenting the Old Truth in forms adapted to interest modern mind. The literature of our theology is not the literature of the age. Religion, in its proper substance, is not commended to the educated with the clearness, culture, and force, wherewith other great questions are commended to them. As theologians, we bring plenty of learning to our avocation, but little genius—abundant accumulation, but a very scant supply of spontaneity, of living power. We state plainly enough what men should believe, but we do little to show the moral ground on which they should believe it. Inspired truth is the breathing of the Infinite Reason, and must be reasonable, and must admit, in a great measure, of being exhibited in that light. But effort of this nature, at all worthy of the theme—where do we find it? Biblical criticism, hermeneutics—all things relating to the integrity and interpretation of the sacred text—have been elaborated so as to leave little room for novelty in those departments. And unquestionably the most grateful acknowledgments are due to the learned and able men who have done so much to place before us the trustworthiness and the true import of the divine record; and the obligation of every student of divinity to avail himself of their labours is manifestly imperative. But we really think the time has come when these preliminary matters should be looked upon as pretty well settled; and when the substance of evangelical doctrine, being regarded as that set forth by Christ and the apostles, the minds of our theologians should be summoned to the work of showing that the distinctive doctrines of the

Christian revelation are reasonable doctrines, such as are in harmony with our knowledge of the divine character, and not less so with the facts of our moral condition and the wants of our moral nature."

Amen and Amen. After this important paper, we have a fair and just report of "Miss Barrett's Poems," in which her defects are exposed by one who can appreciate her great beauties. "Resources of Ireland" is the title of a rapid reference to a great variety of things in that naturally favoured and humanly cursed country,—metals, coal, water, railroads, agriculture, labour, &c., &c., figuring away in picturesque combination. "Dr Halley's Congregational Lectures" leads to some general remarks on diversity of religious opinions, and such portions of it as meddle not with our controversies receive what they deserve—a large quotation. In "Animal Magnetism and Ghost-seeing," small account is made of Mesmeric wonders, and yet the writer rather tries to explain than refute them. We think he leaves the subject—yet to be revealed. An interesting Anti-Malthusian paper on Population is very well worthy of attention, from those whose tastes or duties give a charm to the question. The other articles which we have not room to notice particularly, are, "Prospects of British Art," "Origen," "Literature of Fiction," "Baptist W. Noel on the Church of Ireland," "The Life and Works of Bewick."

"The North British Review" enters at length into some of the most important questions connected with "Mary Stuart and her Times." The discussion is conducted by an evidently competent person. Some of Mr Tytler's positions are stoutly contested; those relating to Knox are satisfactorily disproved. A new interest has been given to this part of the subject by the recent furious attack on the fame of that great, though not by any means perfect man, made by Dan O'Connell, with whom historic truth is a very little thing when it comes between him and his church, or his rent. We have read with much gratification the second article on "Robert Hall," a delightful theme at all times, and here treated by one who knew him and loved him. The criticism is discriminating, the portraiture correct and rich, while many anecdotes are presented to the public for the first time. The whole is a contribution which the friends of that remarkable man will rejoice to receive. "Danish Researches in Greenland," we fancy, will not be found as interesting as it is valuable. The "Memoirs of William Smith" will afford a treat to geologists. He rose with Cuvier, and with him exercised an important influence on the revived science.

"In William Smith," observes the reviewer, "we see the plain English yeoman, the self-educated land surveyor, born in a district rich in fossil remains, and led by this circumstance, and by the profession to which he applied himself, to convert the playthings of his childhood into the studies of his riper years, till they conducted him, while using the most homely and unscientific nomenclature, to the important generalisation, that the English stratified rocks have a regular and invariable order of succession—that they may be identified, under doubtful circumstances, by their organic contents—and that each had been, in succession, and for a long time, the bed of a sea."

"Baron Humboldt's Kosmos" is the subject of a long and elaborate review, in which some account is given of the life and writings of that extraordinary man, respecting whom but little comparatively is known in England; and an "endeavour" made, and not in vain, to "give a popular abstract of 'Kosmos,' separating what is speculative from what is true, contemplating great truths in their more striking phases, and thus persuading the reader to enter upon the study of the work itself." "Church and State—Ireland" indicates the growth of voluntarism in a remarkable manner. Its concluding sentences are very significant. This is one of them:—

"Why should it alarm us, or seem formidable and revolutionary, to avow that the time has come, when it is a fair question whether the least of two evils may not be the giving up of existing endowments? We must not enter into the question further at present; but we cannot close without expressing our conviction, that, if it were grappled with, in this time of peace, by statesmen and churchmen, seeking only a wise practical adjustment, it might be found to have much less of real connexion with the support of good government and sound religion, than many looking at it from a distance might suppose."

The other papers are—"The Scottish Iron Manufacture;" "Ford's Hand-Book for Travelers in Spain;" and "The Physical History of Man."

The length to which we have gone in noticing the Quarterlies will oblige us to say but little of some other periodicals, and to omit mention of many altogether.

"Douglas Jerrold" having been rusticated during the month, "St Giles and St James" is short, and Master "Hedgehog's Letters" are not at all. However, there is no lack of interest. Of the articles—besides the reviews—six are poetical and ten prose. It is needless to say, that they are generally good. Sometimes, indeed, there is a superficialness about what is intended for philosophy and humanity. "The Man and his Age," and "The Price of a Garter and the Price of a Life," will illustrate our meaning. "The Decline of the

Drama" is written with cordial earnestness. "The Egotism of Aristocracy" is a cut severe and well-deserved. "The Countryman at St Paul's" naturally enough describes the impressions of a visit to that venerable pile on a mind unused to such things, with some reflections which the "pa'sons at St Paul's" would be wise to heed. "A Righte Goode Fellow," in the times of Elizabeth, is well sketched in his views of king, church, nobility, society, &c., to show what it is that "Young England" is intent on restoring to the world.

We suppose that the railway-mania is fair game. At any rate, it is generally thought so; and, therefore, it is no wonder that "George Cruikshank's Table Book" is indebted to it for some wit and wisdom. He has "excelled himself" (what more can be said?) in picturing "Mr John Bull in a Quandary" in consequence of the anticipated "railway calls," every article of property, furniture, and dress, being ruthlessly removed to meet the demands of his inordinate speculation. The editor's prose accompaniment of this striking picture is worthy of it. Mr Cruikshank likewise represents "Mr Bull in Keeley's celebrated character of 'Willibald,' in the 'Bottle Imp.'" The remaining contents are "A Legend of the Rhine," an amusing "Hint to Projectors" respecting balloons; "Miss Matilda Johnson Jones," by the editor; "The Stage Supernumerary;" "The Old English Gentleman in a New Light," which is that of "having been first involved in a cloud of dust, and then caught in a shower of rain;" "Taxes on Respectability;" "A Husband's Revenge;" "Recreations in Natural History;" and "Intellectual Wall-Paper," which develops the queer idea of employing authors to send their "lucubrations to the wall." The present number is decidedly superior to most that have hitherto appeared of "Cruikshank's Table Book."

"The Eclectic Review" has several contributions of sterling worth this month. The first is a very full and satisfactory account of the history and principles of the new German reformation. It is the completest and clearest that we have met with. The writer has hope of the movement; and so have we, though well remembering the astonishing re-actions of past days. The next is a short paper on Sallust's biographical writings, evidently by one who could write a long one. Then follow real reviews (scarce now-a-days) of Baron C. A. de Bode's travels, and Lord Mahon's history of England. Thom's (the hand-loom weaver's) "Rhymes" furnish some extracts. The letters of Mary Queen of Scotland, and parliamentary statutes, are the subjects of two more articles. The electoral duty of Dissenters is discussed in the last. Taking for his text Mr Blackburn's recent pamphlet on the three Conferences, the writer branches off into the general question as to whether Dissenters should make any attempt to get their principles better represented in the House of Commons. This question he answers in the affirmative—assigns his reasons for so doing—touches on the subject of the religious opinions of candidates (in a passage we quoted in our last number)—cautions Dissenters against the common prejudice in favour of rank and riches in candidates—and winds up with some considerations of a strengthening and stimulating nature.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Irish Established Church Obstructive to Protestantism. By A. GORDON, M.A.
The Reformation and Anti-Reformation in Bohemia. Notes of the Wandering Jew.
Farwell Discourse at Hampstead. By G. KENRICK.

Correspondence.

THE LATE MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I see by your report of the Manchester meeting of the Congregational Union that "once or twice the idea was thrown out of a sustentation fund, by which a minimum of £100 should be ensured to every recognised Congregational minister." This is, doubtless, a very benevolent suggestion; many worthy ministers are greatly in need, and would hail such a sum as a providential deliverance from pecuniary distress. But, allow me to ask, what is the price? Is all this gratuitous? Or is it another step towards presbyterianism? Has the failure of J. A. James's project suggested this new move. I opine, sir, that if you have set your heart on the deliverance of the church from thralldom, you will have your hands full ere long. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

24th Oct., 1845.

[A WATCHER OF SIGNS.]

DISAPPROVING CONSTITUENTS.—Mr G. R. Phillips, one of the members for Poole, attended a meeting of his constituents at the Town-hall on Thursday, convened for the purpose of meeting him, and, on his explaining his parliamentary career, a resolution approving his conduct was negatived by a majority of nearly two to one, much to the astonishment of the hon. member. This unexpected notification in all probability will close his connexion with this borough.

Religious Intelligence.

BITTERNE, HANTS.—The anniversary of the opening of the Baptist chapel was held on the 15th inst. In the afternoon, a public meeting took place. Mr J. Pullar, of Albion chapel, Southampton, presided. After a satisfactory account, given by the treasurer, addresses were delivered by Messrs H. Williams, of Portsea, Thomas Morris, of Southampton, and J. Crabb, of Southampton. A tea meeting was held in the school room underneath the chapel. In the evening, Mr J. Pullar preached from 2 Timothy iv. 6—8. The meetings, although not numerously attended (in consequence of several other local meetings), were characterised by a true principle of Christian liberality, nearly £8 being realised. About £70 have been collected since the opening. This, considering the poverty of the people—not £6 having been obtained before yearly—speaks well for the principles by which it has been effected.

BRITISH MISSIONS.—On Sunday week, two excellent sermons were preached on behalf of this mission, by Mr J. P. Dobson, of London, at Bond-street chapel, Leicester, in the morning, and Gallowtree-gate chapel, Leicester, in the evening. On Monday evening, a public meeting was held for the same purpose at Bond street, at which H. F. Coleman, Esq., presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs T. Mays, T. Oddell, J. Hopwood, J. P. Dobson, G. Gogery, W. Smith, Dr Legge, and J. Smedmore. The collections and subscriptions at Gallowtree-gate amounted to £39 0s. 5d., and at Bond street to £73 10s. 1d. The attendance on Monday evening, though respectable, was small, and by no means equal to what the importance of the object demanded.

EVERSDEN.—On Thursday, October 23, a new chapel was opened for public worship at Eversden, near Cambridge. The present commodious chapel seats 500 persons. The design was gratuitously furnished by John Smith, Esq., of Cambridge; the handsome iron palisading, &c., was given by another kind friend residing in the same town. A large assemblage of persons celebrated its opening. Dr Reed, of London, preached in the morning and evening; and Mr S. Thodey, of Cambridge, in the afternoon, in the regretted absence of Dr Jenkyn, through indisposition. Messrs Wright, Gough, Dorrington, Floud, Forsaith, Stockbridge, Harsant, Fordham, Peters, Watkins, Pigg, Gamer, Hobbs, Crofts, Trigg, and Wright, of Huntingdon, were present, several of whom assisted in the devotional services. Dinner was provided in the place lately occupied for public worship, of which more than 220 partook; and there were 150 to tea in the evening. The whole sum raised at the dinner and tea tables went towards the liquidation of the debt, through the liberality of some friends connected with the congregation, who undertook to furnish the tables at their own expense. The collections on the day of opening, including a donation of £20 from a lady in London, amounted to £107. On the following Sabbath, Mr R. E. Forsaith, of Royston, preached in the morning and afternoon, and the Rev. S. Thodey in the evening; the collection amounting on that day to £20. A dinner was given to 130 children connected with the Sabbath school at Eversden on the following day.

TISBURY, WILTS.—The ordination of Mr A. Tyler, late of Cheshunt college, to the pastorate of the Congregational church connected with Zion Hill chapel, took place on Wednesday, the 22nd of October, when the following ministers took part in the service:—Mr H. Tyler, of Sawbridgeworth, Herts, commenced with reading the Scriptures and prayer; Mr R. Keynes, of Blandford, delivered an introductory discourse on the nature of a Christian church; Mr T. Greenfield, of Salisbury, proposed the usual questions; Mr T. Adkins, of Southampton, offered the ordination prayer, with the imposition of hands; Dr Harris, president of Cheshunt college, delivered a charge to the pastor; and Mr R. Keynes concluded the service with prayer. The service in the evening was opened by Mr T. Greenfield, of Salisbury; and Mr T. Adkins, of Southampton, preached to the church and congregation.

CHELTEMHAM.—On Thursday, the 23rd ult., the foundation stone of a new school room was laid in the parish of Leckampton. This building is erecting by the congregation of Salem chapel, to provide accommodation for their increasing Sunday scholars, as well as for the purpose of occasional preaching. It is situated in an open field, at the base of the beautiful Leckampton hill. An appropriate address was delivered by Mr Lewis, the minister of Salem chapel. The fineness of the weather, and the grandeur of the scenery, rendered the service interesting to a numerous assembly. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that the friends at Salem chapel have, within the last eighteen months, erected, and by their own exertions cleared from debt, a spacious chapel, with school rooms adjoining; and their present undertaking shows that they still desire to abound in the work of the Lord.

WOODHAM FERRIS, ESSEX.—In this village a new Independent Chapel was opened, and a church formed, about two years since; Sunday-schools were shortly afterwards added, into which about 140 children have been received. Last July a public meeting was held in the chapel, in connexion with the Essex Congregational Education movement, which was so productive that a school-room, to accommodate nearly 100 children, has since been built, and was opened on the 3rd of November. An efficient teacher has been engaged. Its completion was celebrated by a tea-meeting on the 8th ult., when Mr J. H. Price, the pastor, presided. Various addresses were delivered, and a happy evening passed. The cost of erection, &c., exceeds £100.

UNION CHAPEL, HIGH WYCOMBE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 14th, a Christian church was publicly formed in this newly-erected place of worship, and Mr S. G. Green, B.A., recognised as its pastor.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 31, the wife of Mr J. C. CANE, of Bognor, minister of the gospel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 21, at the Independent chapel, Southport, by Mr Samuel Bradley, minister, JOHN LATHAM, Esq., of Manchester, to JEMIMA, youngest daughter of the Rev. S. BRADLEY.
 Oct. 27, at the Independent chapel, Stalybridge, by Mr F. C. Dowthwaite, minister, Mr JOHN HYDE, of Stalybridge, to Miss HANNAH HOLLAND, of Staly.
 Oct. 28, at Brunswick chapel, Bristol, by Mr Thomas Haynes, minister, Mr STABBING, of Bristol, to Miss E. JONES, of that city.
 Oct. 23, at the Independent chapel, Lymington, by Mr D. Gunn, of Christchurch, Mr H. MAYO GUNN, of Alton, late of University college and Coward College, London, to Miss RION, only daughter of R. L. Rice, Esq., of Highfield, county of Hants.
 Oct. 29, at the Independent chapel, Chepstow, by the minister, Mr T. REES, Mr JAMES BUTCHER to Miss RACHEL CROOM, both of Hewelsfield.
 Oct. 30, at Wem, by Mr C. Bonthorpe, A.M., JOHN BICKERTON WILLIAMS, Esq., eldest son of Sir John Bickerton Williams, LL.D., F.S.A., to MARY JANE, only child of Charles Augustus BRENTON, Esq., of Wem.
 Oct. 30, at the Independent chapel, Castle street, Great Torrington, by the pastor, Mr James Buckpitt, Mr JOHN COFF AYRE, of Peters Marsland, to Miss S. SANDERS, of Langtree.
 Oct. 30, at Tackett-street meeting-house, Ipswich, by Mr Wm Noteutt, Mr JOSEPH M. BURTON, printer, &c., to EMMA, youngest daughter of Shepherd RAY, Esq.
 Nov. 1, at the Independent chapel, Great Wakering, by Mr J. Jacob, THOMAS KING to SUSAN BALDWIN, both of North Shoebury. The first marriage since the registry of the chapel.

DEATHS.

Oct. 21, at Jersey, Mr JOSEPH STRACHAN, late of Southampton, in his 28th year.
 Oct. 25, in her 19th year, in the faith of Christ, much respected and beloved, SARAH, second daughter of Edward BALL, Esq., of Burwell, Cambridgeshire.
 Oct. 28, at Newport Pagnell, Bucks, EBENEZER, second son of the late Mr John TAYLOR, minister, aged 19 weeks.
 Oct. 31, at two o'clock in the afternoon, after a short but severe illness, aged 31, Mr JOHN ROLLS GIBBS, editor and joint proprietor of the *Aylesbury News*, and eldest son of Mr John Gibbs, auctioneer, &c., Aylesbury.
 Oct. 24, aged 28, after a long and very severe illness, borne with much Christian patience, the Rev. JEREMIAH JONES, Independent minister at Abergele, Denbighshire.
 Oct. 26, Mr W. MULLINGER, of Chatham, aged 88.
 Oct. 29, at the house of her father, full of faith and joy in the Holy Ghost, Mrs GEARY, second daughter of Mr John Jefferson, of Stoke Newington, minister, aged 23 years and 7 months.
 Oct. 29, at Wellington, Somerset, after a few days' illness, Mr JOHN H. CUFF, minister, in the 56th year of his age, deeply regretted by an affectionate wife, a large family, and numerous circle of Christian friends. He had been the faithful, useful and affectionate pastor of the Independent church in that town, for more than thirty years.
 Oct. 30, at Aston Upthorpe, EMMA LOUISA, the wife of Mr J. TINDALE, of Needham Market, minister, aged 24.
 Oct. 30, at Hadleigh, Suffolk, deeply lamented, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of R. KERSEY, Esq.
 Nov. 4th, after only a few hours illness, at Leicester, Mrs Manning, wife of Mr John Manning, grocer, High-st., Leicester.

Trade and Commerce.

Friday, October 31.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—
 The Wesleyan Chapel, Attleborough, Norfolk.

BANKRUPTS.

COOPER, WILLIAM, Lower Shadwell, brewer, Nov. 10, and Dec. 19: solicitors, Messrs Lawrance and Plews, Bucklersbury.
 FITZGERALD, HENRY, Bond street, Commercial road, Lambeth, coal merchant, Nov. 7, and Dec. 9: solicitor, Mr Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin street.
 LACK, ALFRED, Stockbridge terrace, Pimlico, saddler, Nov. 12, and Dec. 10: solicitor, Mr Robinson, Half Moon street, Piccadilly.
 LIDDELL, THOMAS, Boldon West Pastures, Durham, corn factor, Nov. 6, and Dec. 18: solicitors, Mr William Lockey Harle, Butcher bank, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs Chisholme, Hall, and Gibson, Lincoln's-inn fields.
 OXTON, THOMAS, Liverpool, cart owner, Nov. 14, and Dec. 12: solicitors, Messrs Johnston and Co., Temple; and Mr Grocott, Liverpool.
 RAMSDEN, JAMES, and RAMSDEN, JAMES, jun., Armley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers, Nov. 12, and Dec. 3: solicitors, Mr Walker, Furnival's-inn; Mr Barber, Brighouse; and Mr Blackburn, Leeds.
 SHELDRAKE, WILLIAM HENRY, Ipswich, bootmaker, Nov. 12, and Dec. 10: solicitors, Messrs Shearman and Evans, Gray's-inn.
 SMITH, JOHN, Brownlow hill, Liverpool, licensed victualler, Nov. 14, and Dec. 12: solicitors, Mr Nethersole, New-inn, Strand; and Messrs Owen and Peach, Liverpool.
 THOMAS, JOHN, Upper Maudlin street, Bristol, marble mason, Nov. 14, and Dec. 19: solicitors, Messrs Daniel and Barker, Bristol.
 WALKER, WILLIAM JOSIAH, Oxford street, bootmaker, Nov. 11, and Dec. 10: solicitor, Mr Turner, Mount street, White-chapel road.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FRASER, THOMAS, Inverness, coachmaker, Nov. 4 and 28.
 TAYLOR, ROBERT, Glasgow, manufacturing chemist, Nov. 4 and 25.

DIVIDENDS.

James Mucklow, Birmingham, publican, first dividend of 1s. 9d. in the pound, payable any Thursday—Henry Jacks Dixon and John Dixon, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturers, first dividend of 13s. 4d. in the pound on new proofs, and a second dividend of 4d. in the pound, any Thursday—Thomas Newton, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, cattle dealer, first dividend of 3d. in the pound, any Thursday—Barker and Adams, third dividend of 4d. in the pound, any Thursday—John Crabtree and William Burnley, Tunstead, Forest of Rossendale, woollen manufacturers, first dividend of 13s. 4d. in the pound, any Tuesday—John Irving, Blackburn, linen draper, first dividend of 11d. in the pound, any Tuesday—Thomas Clifton, Barnard Castle, bookseller, first and final dividend of 1s. 10d. in the pound, any Saturday after November 8—Pallister and Newrick, Sunderland, grocers, second and final dividend of 4d. in the pound, any Saturday—William Parsons, brewer, first dividend of 3s. in the pound, any Monday.

Tuesday, November 4th.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Providence chapel, Coseley, Staffordshire.
 Primitive Methodist chapel, Hollin bank, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

BROOK, GEORGE, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, dyer.
 IBBOTSON, MATTHEW, and IBBOTSON, JOHN, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHCROFT, WILLIAM, sen., Bere street, Butcher row, Ratcliffe, cooper, Nov. 11, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr Hartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.
 GREENSTOCK, GEORGE, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, ironmonger, Nov. 17, Dec. 15: solicitors, Messrs Jones and Co., Crosby-square, London; and Messrs Peters and Abbot, Bristol.

GADD, JOHN, 79, High street, Camden town, baker, Nov. 13, Dec. 13: solicitor, Mr Hare, Coleman street.

LITTLEWOOD, JOHN, 23, New Bond street, hosier, Nov. 14, Dec. 13: solicitors, Messrs Goddard and Eyre, Wood street, Cheapside.

REDING, JAMES, and JUDD, WILLIAM NICOL, of Horseshoe-court, Ludgate-hill, printers, Nov. 14, and Dec. 19: solicitors, Messrs Goddard and Eyre, 101, Wood-street, Cheapside.

SPILLER, EDWARD, 36, Berners-street, Oxford-street, tea-dealer, Nov. 14, and Dec. 16: solicitors, Messrs Wire and Child, St Swithin's-lane.

STAGHT, GEORGE, 9, Skinner street, Snow hill, ivory cutter, Nov. 13, Dec. 13: solicitor, Mr Barber, Furnival's inn.

STOFFORD, JOHN, Chatham, Kent, linendraper, Nov. 18, Dec. 12: solicitor, Mr Edmund Sharpe, 2, Devonshire terrace, High street, Marylebone.

TURNER, EDWARD, 48, Princes street, Soho, chemist, Nov. 12, Dec. 12: solicitor, Mr Buchanan, Basinghall street.

WHITEWAY, JOHN, Chudleigh, Devonshire, miller, Nov. 14, Dec. 11: solicitors, Mr John Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs Ked-dell and Co., Lime street, London.

VAUGHAN, THOMAS BARNES, formerly of Liverpool, but now of Poulton-cum-Spittal, Cheshire, farmer, Nov. 18, Dec. 16: solicitors, Messrs Norris and Co., Bartlett's buildings, London; and Mr Robert Norris, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATION.

FOWLS, ROBERT, Kilmarnock, draper, Nov. 10, Dec. 1.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Fenwick Loraine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, first dividend of 5s. 6d., payable any Saturday—William Hall, Durham, grocer, second div. of 1s., payable any Saturday—W. Nell, Manchester and Ardwick, common brewer, first div. of 4s., any Tuesday—J. Knight, Wigan, butcher, first div. of 4s. 6d., any Tuesday—C. Parker, Bristol, mercer, second div. of 3d., any Monday—W. B. Briddick, Durham, dealer in iron, first div. of 4s., any Saturday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

| | Wed. | Thur. | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| 3 per cent. Consols | 98 | 97½ | 97½ | 97 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Ditto for Account | 97 | 97 | 97½ | 97½ | 97 | 96½ |
| 3 per cent. Reduced | 96 | 96½ | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95½ |
| New 3 per cent. | 98½ | 98½ | 98 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| Long Annuities | 102½ | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| Bank Stock | — | 206½ | 205½ | 206 | 205½ | 205 |
| India Stock | — | — | — | — | — | 264 |
| Exchequer Bills | 40pm | 40pm | 38pm | — | 36pm | 35pm |
| India Bonds | 54 | — | — | — | — | — |

FOREIGN FUNDS.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|------------------------|------|
| Belgian | 97½ | Mexican | 31 |
| Brazilian | 82½ | Peruvian | 38½ |
| Buenos Ayres | — | Portuguese 5 per cents | 24 |
| Columbian | 16 | Ditto converted | 59 |
| Danish | — | Russian | 113½ |
| Dutch 2½ per cents | 58½ | Spanish Active | 27½ |
| Ditto 4 per cents | 92½ | Ditto Passive | 6½ |
| French 3 per cents | 82½ | Ditto Deferred | 15 |

RAILWAY SHARES.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|-----|
| Birmingham & Gloucester | 125 | London & Croydon Trunk | 21½ |
| Blackwall | 9½ | London and Greenwich | 22½ |
| Bristol and Exeter | 88 | Ditto New | — |
| Eastern Counties | 204 | Manchester and Leeds | — |
| Edinburgh and Glasgow | — | Midland Counties | 156 |
| Grand Junction | — | Ditto New Shares | 27 |
| Great North of England | — | Manchester and Birm. | 81 |
| Great Western | 158½ | Midland and Derby | 117 |
| Ditto Half | 89 | Ditto New | — |
| Ditto Fifths | 35 | South Eastern and Dover | 37 |
| London and Birmingham | 210 | South Devon | 28 |
| London & Birm. ½ Shares | 27 | Ditto New | 6½ |
| London and Brighton | 56½ | York and North Midland | 106 |

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 3.

There was only a moderate supply of wheat from Kent at this morning's market, but the rumours of an intention on the part of ministers to interfere with the corn laws had a very depressing effect on the trade. In this position of affairs very little business was done, though a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. would have been submitted to. The supply of barley was quite sufficient for the demand, and purchasers had the turn in their favour. Beans and peas were in short supply, and were easily placed at last Monday's currency. Oats were more difficult of disposal, and barely supported their previous value; damaged brought quite as much money.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| Wheat, Red | 54 to 63 | Malt, Ordinary | 50 to 54 |
| Fine | 64 to 70 | Pale | 56 to 64 |
| White | 62 to 72 | Rye | 34 to 40 |
| Fine | 64 to 73 | Peas, Hog | 42 to 46 |
| Flour, per sack | 55 to 60 | Maple | 45 to 46 |
| Barley | 28 to 31 | Boilers | 52 to 56 |
| Malting | 36 to 40 | Beans, Ticks | 44 to 48 |

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Beans, Pigeon | 50 to 56 | Wheat | 16s. 0d. |
| Harrow | 40 to 46 | Barley | 7 0 |
| Oats, Feed | 25 to 27 | Oats | 5 0 |
| Fine | 27 to 28 | Rye | 9 6 |
| Poland | 28 to 31 | Beans | 1 0 |
| Potato | 28 to 32 | Peas | 1 6 |

| | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| Wheat | 59s. 5d. | Wheat | 55s. 2d. |
| Barley | 33 6 | Barley | 31 4 |
| Oats | 24 11 | Oats | 23 1 |
| Rye | 34 5 | Rye | 33 9 |
| Beans | 45 5 | Beans | 43 6 |
| Peas | 44 1 | Peas | 41 7 |

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, NOV. 3.

The appearances of the tiers of ships at the various wharfs last week was distressing: there were to be seen hundreds of tons of well-grown potatoes, fine colour, and excellent quality, daily increasing in decomposition, occasioned by the prevalence of the disease. Hundreds of tons have been thrown or given away; other cargoes have been sold from 8s. to 12s. per ton. There were several cargoes of the lately shipped York and Scotch, that had made quick passages, arrived at the close of the week, and they also were much diseased. The market is much depressed, and the prices of nearly all samples are nominal. York reds, nothing to 100s.; York Regent, do.; Scotch, nothing to 80s. per ton.

SEEDS.

The market for red cloverseed continues very firm, but sales of old white are very difficult, samples being plentiful. Trefoil is rather dearer. Canary-seed was scarce, and the turn higher. Coriander plentiful, and easier to buy. Other articles unaltered.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 3.

We had a steady demand for Irish butter last week. A respectable amount of business was transacted, and for the finer descriptions an advance of about 1s. per cwt. was realised. Other sorts were unaltered in value. In the bacon market a good business was transacted, and the supply being barely sufficient to meet the demand, towards the close of the week an advance of 1s. per cwt. was obtained landed, and some holders

looking for a further improvement; the little offering on board met buyers at full prices. Hams, lard, &c., are without change in value or demand.

HOPS, BOROUGH, MONDAY, NOV. 3.

There is no decided feature to notice in the hop market. The picking may be said to be over, and as the hops come down light, appearances are in favour of support being given to prices. The duty is called £160,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, NOV. 3.

Although the attendance of buyers was good, the beef trade was very dull, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs., and a clearance was not effected. The numbers of sheep being on the increase, the sale for that description of stock was very inactive. Prime old Downs, which were scarce, produced full currencies; but all other kinds suffered a decline of 2d. per 8lbs. Calves were in moderate supply and heavy demand at Friday's depression. Nearly 250 pigs were on sale from Ireland. The pork trade was in a sluggish state, and prices were not supported.

SUPPLIES.

| | Nov. 4, 1844. | Nov. 3, 1845. |
|--------|---------------|---------------|
| Beasts | 3,740 | 4,223 |
| Sheep | 24,000 | 26,690 |
| Calves | 160 | 104 |
| Pigs | 260 | 321 |

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------|------|---------------------|
| Beef | 2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d. | Veal | 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d. |
| Mutton | 3 4 5 0 | Pork | 3 10 5 2 |

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, MONDAY, OCT. 13.

| | Per 8lbs. by the carcase. | | Per 8lbs. by the carcase. |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Inferior Beef | 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. | Inf. Mutton | 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. |
| Middling do | 2 8 2 10 | Mid. ditto | 3 10 4 2 |
| Prime large | 3 0 3 2 | Prime ditto | 4 4 4 6 |
| Prime small | 3 4 3 6 | Veal | 3 10 4 10 |
| Large Pork | 3 10 4 6 | Small Pork | 4 8 5 4 |

WOOL.

There has been, if anything, rather more doing in our market this week, at about late prices. It is expected our public sales will take place about the 26th inst. Leeds, Oct. 31.—The transactions of the past week have been mainly to supply the immediate wants of the manufacturers, and not very extensive in amount. Prices, however, remain steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—During the past week the demand for cotton, both from the trade and speculators, has been exceedingly dull, so that the sales effected are limited to 18,070 bales, of which speculators took 5,500 American, and exporters 500. Prices have now a declining tendency, and most descriptions of cotton must be quoted ¼d. per lb. lower.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, OCT. 25.—At per load of 36 trusses.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Old Meadow | 85s. to 108s. | New Clover Hay | 90s. to 120s. |
| New ditto | 70 to 100 | Old ditto | 105 to 126 |
| Useful Old ditto | — | Oat Straw | 36 to 38 |
| Fine Upland ditto | — | Wheat Straw | 38 to 40 |

COAL EXCHANGE, OCT. 24.

Stewart's, 18s. 9d.; Hetton's, 18s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hetton's, 18s. 3d. Ships arrived this week, 151.

GROCERIES—TUESDAY, NOV. 4.

COFFEE.—There were no public sales. Good ordinary (native) Ceylon selling at 45s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt by private contract. SUGAR.—100 hds Baradoes, in auction, fetched advanced rates. Good to fine yellow, 54s. to 56s.; low to middling, 50s. to 53s. The trade bought 450 hds and tiggers. Refined goods are in fair demand. Standard lumps selling at 65s. to 66s. 6d. and brown grocery at 64s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt.

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